Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

KANSAS, with its ten votes, booms for Blaine, as in '76.

IT BEGINS to look as though the dark horse would "get left" this year.

SOME one suggests that the Presidential dark horse needs oats. He is also badly in need of votes.

THE storm of last week did considerable damage along the coast. Vessels were driven ashore and many lives lost.

THE Maine Fusionists are said to be preparing for a vigorous campaign next spring. There won't be enough of them left next spring to start a base-ball club.

ISN'T it curious that this boom, which it was claimed was the most spontaneous and direct from the people, needs more pushing than all the other booms put together?

THE story about Sammy Tilden and the Lewisburg maiden turns out to be all a hoax, as we supposed it would. Sammy again makes known his intention of remaining a batch.

NO WONDER the Democrats of Kemper county, Miss., are a heathenish set, and always bent on mischief. In the town of Kemper there is neither school house nor church.

JAMES G. BLAINE, our next President, was fifty years old on Saturday, Jan. 31st. He is a fine-looking, stalwart man, with well shaped head, gray beard and clear, piercing eyes.

THE Republican press generally seem to conclude that a few more booms like the one at Harrisburg last Wednesday, would kill off a stronger Presidential candidate than General Grant.

ATLANTIC CITY suicides do the job up with neatness and dispatch. A man who committed suicide in that place recently, tied his feet together and fastened a large stone to his neck. It was a success.

THE Scranton *Republican* thinks the report of Tilden's marriage was concocted by Sam Randall for political purposes. He locates the home of the bride in Union county for the purpose of placating Andy Dill.

SOMEBODY has started the report at Washington that Tilden is unpopular with his party in New York. We would like to know the time when he wasn't unpopular. It was his barrel, not he, that was popular.

THE Edmunds boom is looking up a little. From late proceedings in Vermont it looks as though its ten delegates to the Chicago convention would go there united in the purpose of presenting him as the State's choice for President.

"WHEN Tilden is set aside we will do this and that," say some of the Democratic stalwarts of New York. If they wait till that event comes about, they will not get an opportunity of doing anything. Tilden is likely to hold the fort for some time to come.

THE New York *World* has been feeding on wind, too. It makes the startling announcement that the result of the Harrisburg convention means that the Republican ticket will be Grant and Blaine. It is strange that nobody thought of this combination before.

YONKERS, N. Y., had a cock fight one day last week which came to an unusual ending. The police made a descent on the gang, and the case was tried in the courts. The captured fowls went to a soup house, and half the fines to the police widows' and orphans' fund of Yorkville. The Yorkers sports better try it over again. It is profitable.

Harrisburg--and What Next?

In considering the proceedings at the late Harrisburg Convention—their results and effects—what strikes us most forcibly is this fact: while both parties in that body, and out of it, find some ground for displeasure, yet both are in the main well pleased—each claims a substantial victory for its favorite. It is to be observed that there were practically but two parties in the convention, those who supported Blaine and those who favored Grant. In expressing our own opinions upon the action of that convention, we are rejoiced to be able to say that we and all other Republicans have reason for the warmest congratulations, in view of certain facts therein disclosed. Displeased, in some respects, and not unimportant ones, we, and we believe a majority of our party are, but our dissatisfaction is more than counterbalanced by satisfaction with the general good temper and amiability of all engaged, and by the further fact that we consider the results, on the whole, a substantial triumph for the policy we advocated. The supporters of Grant are permitted to triumph in their apparent success. Senator Cameron and his friends have reason to congratulate themselves that they have not suffered a humiliating defeat, while the friends of Blaine are more assured than ever that he is the choice of the people generally, and that his chances for the Chicago nomination are very satisfactory.

The Grant party, headed by the powerful Cameron influence, has secured apparent success. But what is it worth? Something, we admit, but far less to Grant and those who wish his re-election to the Presidency than to the Camerons, and those who act with them. In this, we repeat, we see reason for rejoicing, as any crushing or humiliating defeat to either party in the convention would have borne its inevitable fruit hereafter of bitterness and hostility, dangerous in its relation to the ultimate national struggle.

When we consider how the endorsement of Grant at Harrisburg was secured by a meagre majority of twenty, we have abundant reason for hope in the future. In the first place, the convention was called to assemble at an unusually early date, to take advantage of the enthusiasm consequent upon General Grant's eclatant return from his famous trip around the world. This was strenuously opposed at the time by all not friendly to the third term movement, but it was forced upon the party, and every one knew that it was because the Grant managers were aware that otherwise they could scarcely hope to control the vote of the Republican delegates from this State at Chicago. This fact, of itself, spoke volumes for the popular strength of Blaine in the Commonwealth. It would not do to permit that preference time to declare itself too extensively. As it was, six Congressional districts had pronounced for Blaine before the Harrisburg convention could meet and stifle such expressions of the popular enthusiasm.

Then, it is hardly necessary to say, the Camerons have a large personal following in the State, and a powerful influence over the party. We mention this merely as a fact, and are not disposed to quarrel with it. Senator Cameron had set himself to secure the vote of the Republican party in favor of General Grant, and to have been defeated would have been humiliating and damaging in the extreme. We believe that, under all the circumstances, such a positive defeat might have resulted in the end to the injury of the party. Many delegates to Harrisburg were, we doubt not, induced to vote with the majority by such considerations as these, who not only favored Blaine personally, but who knew that the sentiment of their constituents was largely in favor of the Maine Senator.

Be all this as it may, we all know that the ostensible triumph of the third term party at Harrisburg was due to the efforts of politicians who do not express the sentiments of the body of the party in the State. All accounts unite in proving that Senator Cameron and his friends found it necessary to put forth all their energies to secure the desired result; that they resorted to every available means known to political tactics, and in some instances, we fear, to such as were not altogether fair. They fought, as it would be expected that the descendants of "the gentle Lochiel," who also bear his name, would fight.

"And wild and high the 'Cameron's gathering' rose!
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes:—
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill!"

And yet what a meagre victory, if victory we must admit it be, for the Grant party! Only twenty majority with all their efforts, their personal influence and popularity, and the most astute management of practical political tacticians! We by no means give up the contest which we have urged in favor of Blaine, but counsel his supporters throughout the State to make renewed and hopeful efforts in his behalf.

The most unobjectionable thing done by the majority at Harrisburg was in forcing through the unit rule. This they had it in their power to do, but they had better not have done it. It yet remains to be seen whether the delegates will submit to the gag law, which they know is to be enforced, if at all, in defiance of the wishes of the vast majority of Republicans in this State. The convention did not represent the party in adopting the rule, and instructing the delegates as it did. Which should an honest delegate prefer to represent at Chicago, the man of his party at home, or the few who controlled the Harrisburg convention in their own interest? There can be no hesitation in giving an answer to this question. It is a principle of our common law that fraud vitiates all contracts; if our delegates to Harrisburg sold their constituents, it is no reason why those sent to Chicago should sell out the Republican party of the State.

We have little fear that those who managed to control the Harrisburg convention as they did, have any real intention of forcing the party to accept a third term candidate. We have too much confidence in their sagacity to believe this possible. It may be well enough for them to save their own credit, but they must not try the patience of people too far, and they will not if they have any faith in a hereafter. We like what the New York *Herald* says on this topic: "If the real Republican States would rebel against an ignoble slavery and nominate a candidate of their own, they would have a chance of electing him, and would at least break the yoke of a servile party bondage."

One other remark we must make. General Grant has never, we believe, been an office-seeker, but has always distinctly declared that he would accept a nomination only in case it was the plainly and unmistakably expressed wish of his party that he should do so. We cannot believe that his principles in this respect have changed, or that, as suggested by some, the attentions he has received abroad have turned his head. We are quite confident that if made to see that his elevation for a third time to the Presidential chair is not desired by a majority of Republicans, he will promptly and unswervingly decline to be a candidate, under any circumstances. This would be the proper course for him to pursue, and it would add to his already admirable career what would constitute one of the most brilliant jewels in his splendid crown of enduring fame.

THE editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* loves the negro madly, but prefers their room to their company. He says: "Candidly, while we are the friends of the negro, we want room in the South for another and a better class of population."

Explain.

The Republican State Convention has met, done its work and adjourned, and our representatives, or misrepresentatives, have returned home, and the readers of the REPUBLICAN no doubt would be glad to know what reason they have to give for disregarding the undoubted wishes of the party of this section. The County Committee elected A. O. Furst, Esq., and John I. Rankin to represent this county at Harrisburg. Mr. Furst having business in court which he could not neglect, appointed D. H. Hastings, Esq., as his substitute. They went uninstructed; but the committee took an informal ballot for President, which vote stood, for Blaine, 22; Grant, 4; Sherman, 1; and yet these gentlemen went to the convention and cast the vote of this county in favor of instructions for Grant. For every such act there must be a cause, and it should be one which they are neither afraid nor ashamed to make known. To say that they were uninstructed is not enough; they knew perfectly well what were the very decided wishes of almost the entire Republican party in this section. They also know that they most flagrantly disregarded the wishes of that party. We do not believe in condemning anyone unheard, but we say to these gentlemen that an explanation of their course is demanded by the party, and that explanation must be complete; it should be satisfactory if they expect any favors at the hands of the Republicans in the future. You have the floor, gentlemen, let us hear from you.

LAST Saturday evening our townsman, Mr. James Milliken, tendered a complimentary dinner to Hon. Elihu Washburne, late Minister to France, and by many thought to be the "dark horse" of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Washburne came to Philadelphia at the invitation of Mr. Milliken, and the dinner was given at Augustin's. Among the gentlemen present by Mr. Milliken's invitation to do honor to his principle guest was Gen. James A. Beaver, of this town, Mr. Wm. S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. George H. Boker, late United States Minister to Russia, Mr. John Welsh, recently our Minister to the Court of St. James, Mr. Ulysses Mercur, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Mr. E. H. Dudley, formerly Consul at Liverpool, ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, Mr. J. Price Wetherill, of the American Steamship Company, Col. A. T. Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint, Mr. Edward N. Benson, Mr. Edward McPherson, of the *Press*, and Mr. Clayton McMichael, of the *North American*. The whole affair was conducted in the elegant style which our friend Mr. Milliken knows so well how to do. Mr. Washburne looks remarkably well, showing no impairment, either mentally or physically, of the remarkable vigor for which he has been noted throughout his public career, and if he should be nominated for President of the United States, will receive the enthusiastic support of all the Republicans of this section.

"OF course we cannot be expected to support Blaine," says the New York *Sun*. No, certainly not—far from it. The people do not expect the *Sun* to support any man who is not a red-hot Democrat, of the Tilden stripe, and one who would make the editor of the *Sun* Collector of the port of New York. That's the sort of candidate the *Sun* would boom for.

HENRY T. HARVEY, Esq., of Lock Haven, the senatorial delegate from this district to the Harrisburg convention, represented the sentiment of our people by voting for Blaine. How would it do to get up a meeting to commend the course of our senatorial delegate? Hip! hip!

THE New York *Herald* has headed a subscription for the sufferers of Ireland with the handsome sum of $100,000.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Declared for Grant.—The Unit Rule Adopted.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg last Wednesday, at 12 o'clock; Chairman Hooten call to order. Russell Errett was elected temporary chairman by a vote of 158 to 92 for George V. Lawrence. The latter was considered the candidate of the Blaine men, but did not receive their united support. Upon being escorted to the chair, Mr. Errett spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:—I thank you most heartily for this mark of your confidence. The place to which you have called me is of but temporary importance, but as an evidence of your kindness and esteem, I appreciate it fully. This convention is the opening of the campaign of 1880. To-day we pass its threshold and enter upon other active struggles for the right. In taking her place at the head of the Republican column Pennsylvania witnesses the usual flurry and excitement that attend a definite expression of the will of the people of a Commonwealth, but I feel sure that when that flurry is over we shall all be a firm and unbroken line for the success of the candidate who may be chosen at Chicago, whoever he may be. We have our individual preferences now and we differ as to modes and methods, and method and action, but when the final decision of the Republican National Convention is uttered all differences will vanish, and Pennsylvania will be found, as she has been found in every Presidential election since 1860, upon the side of national over State supremacy; of the Union invisible and indestructible; of honest money, as well as free elections, and of equal rights of all under the law of life, liberty and prosperity, without distinction as to race, color or nativity. Invoking upon your deliberations the spirit of harmony and of that charity for each other's differences which suffreth long and kind, and thanking you again for your confidence, I await the further pleasure of the convention."

The following resolution in favor of instructing for Grant was offered:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidential nomination and to vote as a unit on that and all questions that may come before the convention.

A storm of cheers, applause and hisses followed upon the introduction of this resolution. Three cheers were given for Blaine, and other signs of disapproval. Notwithstanding this, however, the resolution was carried by a vote of 133 to 113; the delegates from this county, John I. Rankin and D. H. Hastings, Esq., voting in favor of the resolution. The committee on permanent organization, reported A. G. Olmstead as President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents. The report was accepted, and Mr. Olmstead took the chair.

Mr. Herr, of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report, but the resolutions were not read, as the hall was growing dark and the Convention decided to proceed with the work before it. On motion of Mr. Kneass the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor-General. Mr. Kneass nominated Hon. John A. Lemon, of Blair. Mr. Garrett, of Schuylkill, nominated John A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill. Mr. Losch moved to take a recess untill 7:30 oclock, owing to the darkness which almost prevented the clerks from seeing the roll. This was amended to adjourn at once to the halls of the House of Representatives, which was agreed to.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for Auditor-General. On the first ballot Lemon received 158 votes; Passmore, 93. The nomination of Lemon was then made unanimous.

Henry Green, of Northampton, was then nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge. The Committee on Delegates and Electors at large, reported the following Delegates at large:

M. S. Quay, James McManes, Linn Bartholomew and C. L. Magee, Electors at large, E. D. Benson, of Phila. and Harry Oliver of Pittsburgh. The resolutions reported during the afternoon were adopted.

Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre, and M. L. Brosius, of Mifflin, were named on the list of delegates to Chicago, with John I. Rankin, of Centre, and James B. Mackenally, of Clearfield, as alternates.

W. W. Ames, of Elk, was named as Elector. D. S. Keller, Esq., was placed on the State Central Committee from this county. Passmore takes his defeat very calmly and says he will do all he can to secure the election of Lemon. For chairman of the State Central Committee, there are several persons mentioned. Among those most prominently spoken of are Col. F. C. Hooten, M. S. Quay, William R. Leeds and John Cessna.

THE STATE PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, First. That the rejoicing over the steady growth of the national prosperity, which began in 1876, with the change of balance in our favor, and over the successful resumption and maintenance of the specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we, as a party, have sustained.

Second. The resumption of specie payment having been accomplished at the time appointed by law, and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempts at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should now be disturbed.

Third. The persistent efforts of the free-traders to destroy our tariff piecemeal by legislation, to repeal the duties on special articles, admonishes us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past twenty years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the government and promoted our national prosperity. The business of the country will not bear this tinkering of the tariff, and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all, it should be done through a commission of capable men, after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

Fourth. We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed and ratified in secret is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the government.

Fifth. In view of recent events in Congress and in the Southern States, and latterly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the following principles, viz.: The union of the States with equal rights, indestructible by any constitutional means. Second. Protection to the person, liberty and prosperity of the citizen of the United States in each and every section of our common country, wherever he may choose to move demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others. Third. Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations—State and national. Fourth. The perfect security of free thought, free speech and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges to all men everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Fifth. A free and pure ballot, thoroughly protected, so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election without fear or molestation, moral or physically, on account of his political faith, nationality or the hue of his skin. Sixth. Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the patriotism to govern themselves, our government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote our government will not be safe; and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote, or of the legal effect of his vote, is a traitor to our government. Seventh. An honest count of all the votes legally cast, and an honest return of whoever is elected, free from all attempts to defraud the people of their choice through technicalities or by an arbitrary rejection of their votes.

Sixth. We extend to the Republicans of Maine our congratulations over the peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud the people of that State of the right to choose their own representatives, and to the attempt to steal the government of that State. Our Republican form of government will be a signal failure when any political party can succeed in defying the public will, as shown by the people at the ballot-box.

Seventh. We deeply regret the growing tendency to throw elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities. The right of the people to choose their public servants is too sacred to be subverted upon any pretext that the returns of election are deficient in some trivial matter of form.

Eighth. We thank our Senator and Representatives at Washington, in the last Congress and in this for their firm adhesion to Republican principals and policy, and for their opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the obsolete doctrine of State rights, and to cripple the government by withholding needed appropriations in order to coerce legislation repealing all national laws that protect the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is hereby instructed and required to carefully examine whether any person to-day placed on the Electoral ticket be legally disqualified from any cause from serving as an Elector, and in case any such legal disability be found, the State Committee shall substitute another name from the same Congressional district.

CHESTER COUNTY is trying to get up quite a boom for Blaine. Last Saturday the Republicans held an indignation meeting, and the speakers denounced in strong terms the "gag law" as they termed it, which was applied by Cameron and his friends in securing Grant's endorsement at the late convention. Among other remedies proposed, it was resolved to call a new convention, and a committee was appointed to confer with Republicans throughout the State, and have meetings held in every county, that in the end this result might be secured. We are not great politicians, but we believe the best thing would be for our party leaders to drop the third term business.

THE Philadelphia *Times* and Lancaster *Examiner* are whacking each other on the question of independent journalism. The *Examiner* understands the independent dodge thoroughly, and the *Times* man will have to show fair play or get scalped.

Poetry.

A FOLDED LEAF.

A folded page, old, stained and blurred,
I found within your book last night.
I did not read the dim dark word
I saw in the slow-waning light;
So put it back and left it there;
As if in truth I did not care.

Ah! we have all a folded leaf
That in time's book of long ago
We leave; and yet a half-relief
Falls on us when we hide it so,
We fold it down, then turn away,
And who may read that page to-day?

Not you, my child! nor you my wife,
Who sit beside my study chair;
For all have something in their life
That they alone may bear—
A trifling lie, a deadly sin,
A something bought they did not win.

My folded leaf! how blue eyes gleam
And blot the dark-brown eyes I see;
And golden curls at evening beam
Above the black locks at my knee!
Ah me! that leaf is folded down,
And aye for me the locks are brown.

And yet I love them who sit by,
My best and dearest—dearest now,
They may not know for what I sigh,
What brings the shadow to my brow.
Ghosts at the best; so let them be,
Nor let them come between my life and me.

They only rise at twilight hour;
So light the lamp and close the blind,
Small perfume lingers in the flower
That sleeps the golden page behind.
So let it ever folded lie,
'Twill be unfolded when I die.

—*J. E. Paxton.*

HOW THE FARMER MISSED IT.

If I had told her in the spring
The old, old story briefly,
When the sparrow and the robin began to sing,
And the plowing was over chiefly!

But haste makes waste, and the story sweet,
I reasoned, will keep through the sowing,
Till I drop the corn and plant the wheat,
And give them a chance of growing.

Had I even told the tale in June,
When the wind through the grass was blowing
Instead of thinking it rather too soon,
And waiting till after the mowing!

Or had I hinted out under the stars
That I knew a story worth hearing,
Lingering to put up the pasture bars,
Nor waited to do the shearing!

Now the barn is full, and so is the bin,
But I've grown wise without glory,
Since love is the crop not gathered in,
For my neighbor told her the story.

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Our Story Teller.

The Masked Ball.

The young Countess Von Frain, a beautiful and elegant Parisian, though only wedded two years, was conscious of a slight inattention on the part of her handsome husband, which caused her many sighs and tears.

While the husband visited his club, as he said, the wife, who was formerly never absent from his side, remained alone in her large hotel.

"Will you not attend the masked ball at the opera next Thursday, dear Frank?" said she one day to the count.

"Next Thursday! My dear child, the ball clashes with the meeting of my club, which I am compelled to attend, as I belong to the committee."

"Do you not love me sufficiently to give it up for my sake?"

The count gave such urgent reasons for his presence that his wife, who was of a yielding disposition, ceased to urge him further. Formerly she had sacrificed her own wishes to accompany him to the fashionable balls of Paris, and now he refuses to gratify her in so small a matter as this. The poor lady was convinced that he intended to visit the ball without her, for never before had he been willing to miss one under any circumstances. What little was needed to confirm her suspicion Hermine Von Cun, her most intimate friend, supplied.

"I will wager," said Hermine, "that your husband does not fail to attend the ball. The clubs never meet on such occasions, for every one wishes to go to the ball."

"That would be dreadful," said the poor young wife, sadly. "Oh. If I only knew the truth of it."

"That can easily be found out, my Charlotte."

"But how?"

"You know your husband's carriage; his whole bearing in fact, and how he will probably dress. I will provide two tickets, and we can attend as simple dominoes. An hour is sufficient time to search the *salon* through. If you do not find him you can feel satisfied that he has told you the truth."

"Provide costumes and tickets!"

The fatal Thursday arrived. After a five o'clock dinner the count kissed his wife and went to his club. Charlotte dried her tears when she found herself alone in her boudoir. The dread of finding her husband at the ball wrung her heart. At ten o'clock Hermine arrived; at eleven both ladies, provided with half masks and dominoes, left the hotel. A hack conveyed them to the opera. The house was unusually full. Elegant masks flitted hither and thither through the brilliantly lighted *salon*. Charlotte hung with beating heart on the arm of her friend; in every mask she imagined she saw her unfaithful husband. Two female figures promenading the *salon* soon attracted attention. A pasha, in flowing costume, soon followed them.

"Hermine," whispered the Countess, "that Turk who follows us so persistently is, I really believe, my husband! Look—it is just his figure and bearing! Perhaps he has recognized us."

"Well, if it is so, it is just as it should be. For he now sees that you have found out his duplicity. He goes to the ball without you, therefore you have the right to go without him. Hush! See! He approaches a group of females—he speaks to the obelisk—we will go nearer, and listen to what he is saying."

The pasha seized the hand of the obelisk, a beautiful, voluptuous figure, and drew her into the dance. They disappeared in the Mazouka, which was just beginning. Charlotte would have sworn that the pasha was her husband, and that he had donned this dress in honor to his companion.

Her sufferings were intense. The more she watched him the more fully convinced she became that it was indeed he. It was precisely his manner in dancing; it was his brown hair curling on the neck; it was his beautiful beard showing beneath his mask; it was, in a word, his elegant tournure, which always distinguished him in every crowd. And how tenderly his arm embraced the slight, elastic form of the obelisk who floated as light as a sylph through the dance. Suddenly both dancers disappeared.

"Come, come," whispered Hermine, as she drew her friend after her.

"Where?"

"Into that alcove into which the pasha went." Charlotte allowed herself to be drawn forward without resistance; before the two ladies could reach the alcove situated in the corner of the large saloon, they were surrounded by a party of punches and harlequins, who were fully availing themselves of the unrestrained liberty of the scene. They struck at each other with the coarsest jests. Another crowd of comic masks soon joined them, and, in a few moments, the friends were separated. Poor Charlotte found herself alone in the crowd of harlequins, who, with jokes and grimaces, danced around her. Peals of laughter from the spectators greeted their manœuvres, which naturally induced them to double their insults.

Charlotte was ready to faint; she feared some one would, or had, recognized her. To her pleading gestures they answered with laughter. The tumult grew worse just as a new mask stepped into the saloon. The saloon. The harlequins must have been intoxicated. A man's tall form parted the melee. He wore an elegant black domino, a fine half mask and a black cap with a white plume flowing over the shoulder.

"Back!" cried he, in a loud voice, and his eyes flashed with anger; "this lady is under my protection."

At the same time he pushed the harlequins aside. A loud murmur arose, but the domino took no notice of it whatever.

"I pray you take my arm, madam," said he calmly.

"Take me out of the saloon, sir, I conjure you," gasped the distressed lady.

The domino quickly obeyed. Five minutes later they stood on the portals of the Opera House. Charlotte clung, half dead, to the arm of her protector. She could scarcely stand. A fierce snow storm had set in; the night was cold and raw.

"A carriage, sir," murmured she; "I'm so exhausted I cannot walk."

The domino called for a hack. As bad luck would have it, there was at this time not one to be had. The icy wind threw clouds of snow over the thinly clad lady.

"Here we cannot remain," muttered the domino, compassionately.

"For mercy's sake do not carry me back in the salon."

"But you are unwell, madam. Where shall we go? Ah! just opposite is a cafe still open. Follow me; I will procure a hack there."

The countess submitted. Her little feet, encased in white satin slippers, must wade through the snow. Trembling with cold and exhaustion, she entered the cafe, where she sank down in a swoon. The domino was much concerned for his companion.

"Madam, you cannot go home in this situation. You must take something. You must refresh yourself. Allow me to prescribe for you; pray be my guest. Waiter, the bill of fare. Two bottles of champagne."

Charlotte tried to refuse; her generous protector would not hear a word.

"We will sup together, madam; then I will order a carriage and you can go quietly home."

The behavior of the domino was so amiable and gentlemanly that Charlotte submitted to the gentle power of his eloquence, and believed him to be a true gentleman. They spoke of the uproar at the theatre. He was all indignation. In his anger he consumed truffles, pastry, baked fowl and vegetables—the best the bill of fare afforded—and this he washed down with a bottle of champagne. The poor countess tasted of the viands, not to seem unthankful. He finished his repast in half an hour.

"How do you feel, madam?" inquired he.

"I am better, thank you."

"Very well, I will order a carriage."

"How can I ever thank you, my dear sir?"

"By refusing to believe that I have placed you under the slightest obligation; any gentleman would have done the same under like circumstances."

"Oh, then, crown your magnanimous conduct by getting me a carriage instantly."

"By the time you take a cup of tea I will be back. Waiter, a cup of tea with cake."

The domino laid down his napkin and hastily left the room. Charlotte waited ten, twenty minutes—a half hour—he did not return. Other masks came in and called for refreshments. The fear that her husband might return home before her, decided the countess to wait no longer.

"The stranger cannot find a hack," she thought; "he will forgive me if we never meet."

She wrapped herself in her domino preparatory to leaving. The waiter came toward her.

"My friend," said she, "if the gentleman in the domina returns, please say to him that I beg his pardon for my abrupt departure."

"Consider it done, madam; but please settle with me before you leave."

The countess was shocked; she remembered she had no money with her, as Hermine had undertaken the whole of the arrangements.

"Here is the bill," continued the waiter; "as the gentleman went out he referred me to you."

"To me?"

"'My wife will attend to it,' he said to me."

If the lower part of the countess's face had not been hidden by her mask, the waiter would have seen how the blush of shame mantled her cheeks, as she found she had fallen into the hands of an adventurer, who had a most elegant supper at her expense. The bill was 65 francs. The room was rapidly filling with masks. The waiter eyed her suspiciously.

"Take this, take this," said she, as with trembling fingers, she unclasped one of her bracelets. "To-morrow morning I will pay the bill and get the trinket."

Charlotte drew a long breath as she found herself in the open air. A large group of hacks stood before the opera house in which the gayety was at its height. She entered a carriage and was driven to the door, where the porter paid the driver. Scarcely had she entered her own room when the count arrived; she knew it was he by the opening and shutting of certain doors. After all, did she know whether or not he had attended the masked ball? She passed a miserable night. Early the next morning Hermine came to see after her friend. Charlotte told her adventure, and begged her accomplice (as she did not wish to trust a third person) to go for her bracelet. Hermine took the account and left. In an hour she re-entered the room of the expectant countess.

"Where is my bracelet?"

"The waiter said, wonderingly, to me, that the gentleman who ordered the supper there last night had about an hour before redeemed his wife's bracelet with 65 francs."

The countess grew pale—she had lost a bracelet worth 1,500 francs; but as she wished the adventure of the evening to remain unknown, she had to bear her loss in silence.

"These are the fruits of jealousy," cried she.

A few days later she learned that on the same evening the count had lost 1,000 francs at play at his club.

"That was an expensive night," said Hermine, as the news was related to her.

"I pay it cheerfully," answered Charolette, "for I know the handsome pasha was not my husband."

Neither the black domino nor the bracelet were ever heard of again.

The Assassin Booth.

There is an old red leather diary which was found in Booth's pocket, and which has been preserved. There are but two entries in it. They are made with pencil, and are rapidly becoming indistinct. The first entry in the diary is dated Friday, April 14. Under this date Booth says: "Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we have worked to capture. Our cause being almost lost, something decisive must be done. * * * I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends—was stopped, but pushed on. The Colonel was at his side. I shouted 'sic semper' before I fired. In jumping I broke my leg. I can never repent it. I meant to kill. Our country owed all its troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. Our country is not what it was. This night, before the deed, I wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which I freely set forth our reasons for our proceedings. He or the south."

The second entry in the diary, under date April 21, says: "After being hunted like a dog through swamps and woods, and being chased by convoys, I was forced to return, wet, cold and starving, every man's hand against me. I am here in despair. And why? For doing what Brutus was honored for—what made Tell a hero; and yet I, for striking down a more cruel tyrant than they ever knew, was looked upon as a common cut-throat. My act was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great himself; the other had both his own and his country's wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone—a country ground beneath this tyrant. I now behold the cold hand that is extended to me. God can not pardon me if I have done wrong. I can not see any wrong except in serving a degenerate people. The little I left behind me to clear my name the government will not allow to be printed. So ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy; brought misery upon my family, and sure that there is no pardon in heaven for me since man condemns me so. * * * * To-night I will once more try the river with the intention to cross. I have a great desire and almost a mind to return to Washington, and, in a measure, clear my name, which I feel that I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned with the curse of Cain. If the world knew my heart, that blow would have made me great, though I did not desire greatness. To-night I try to escape these bloodhounds once more, but who can read his fate? God's will be done. I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. Oh! may He, may He spare me that, and let me die bravely. I never hated or wronged any one. This brave boy with me often prays—yes, before and since—with a true, sincere heart. Was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but yet must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me!"

The Brakeman at Church.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading away in the distance, the fat passenger drumming on the window pane, the cross passenger sound asleep, and the tall, thin passenger reading "General Grant's Tour Around the World," and wondering why "Green's August Flower" should be printed above the doors of a Budhist temple at Benares. To me comes the brakeman, and seating himself on the arm of the seat, says:

"I went to church yesterday."

"Yes?" I said, with that interested inflection that asks for more. "And what church did you attend?"

"Which do you guess?" he asked.

"Some union mission church," I hazarded.

"No," he said; "I don't like to run on these branch roads very much. I don't often go to church, and when I do, I want to run on the main line where your run is regular and you go on schedule time, and don't have to wait on connections. I don't like to run on a branch. Good enough, but I don't like it."

"Episcopal?" I guessed.

"Limited express," he said, "all palace cars, and two dollars extra for a seat, fast time and only stop at big stations. Nice line, but too exhaustive for a brakeman. All train men in uniform, conductor's punch and lantern silver plated, and no train boys allowed. Then the passengers are allowed to talk back to the conductor, and it makes them too free and easy. No, I couldn't stand the palace cars. Rich road, though. Don't often hear of a receiver being appointed for that line. Some mighty nice people travel on it, too."

"Universalist?" I suggested.

"Broad gauge," said the brakeman; "does too much complimentary business. Everybody travels on a pass. Conductor doesn't get a fare once in fifty miles. Stops at all flag stations and won't run into anything but a union depot. No smoking car on the train. Train orders are rather vague, though, and the train men don't get along well with the passengers. No, I don't go to the Universalist, though I know some awful good men on that road."

"Presbyterian?" I asked.

"Narrow gauge, eh?" said the brakeman, "pretty track, straight as a rule, tunnel right through a mountain rather than go around it; spirit level grade; passengers have to show their tickets before they get on the train. Mighty strict road, but the cars are a little narrow; have to sit one in the seat, and no room in the aisle to dance. Then there are no stop over tickets allowed; got to go straight through to the station you're ticketed for, or you can't get on at all. When the car's full no extra coaches; cars built at the shop to hold just so many, and nobody else allowed on. But you don't often hear of an accident on that road. It's run right up to the rules."

"Maybe you joined the Free Thinkers?" I said.

"Scrub road," said the brakeman; "dirt road bed and no ballast; no time card and no train dispatchers. All trains run wild, and every engineer makes his own time, just as he pleases. Smoke if you want to; kind of a go-as-you-please road. Too many slue tracks, and every switch wide open all the time, with the switchman sound asleep and the target lamp dead out. Get on as you please, get off when you want to. Don't have to show your ticket, and the conductor isn't expected to do anything but amuse the passengers. No, sir, I was offered a pass, but I don't like the line. I don't like to travel on a road that has no terminus. Do you know, sir, I asked a division superintendent where that road road run to, and he said he hoped to die if he knew. I asked him if the general superintendent could tell me, and he said he didn't believe they had a general superintendent, and if they had he didn't know anything more about the road than the passengers. I asked him who he reported to, and he said nobody. I asked a conductor who he got his orders from, and he said he didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost. And when I asked the engineer who he got his orders from, he said he'd like to see anybody give him orders; he'd run that train to suit himself, or he'd run it into the ditch. Now you see, sir, I'm a railroad man, and I don't care to run on a road that has no time, makes no connections, runs nowhere and has no superintendent. It may be all right, but I've railroaded too long to understand it."

"Maybe you went to the Congregational church?" I said.

"Popular road," said the brakeman; "and old road, too, one of the very oldest in the country. Good road bed and comfortable cars. Well managed road, directors don't interfere with the division superintendent's train orders. The road is mighty popular, but it's pretty independent, too. Yes, didn't one of the division superintendents down east discontine one of the oldest stations on this line two or three years ago? But it's a mighty pleasant road to travel on. Always such a splendid class of passengers."

"Did you try the Methodist?" I said.

"Now you're shouting," he said, with some enthusiasm. "Nice road, eh? Fast time and plenty of passengers. Engines carry a power of steam, and don't you forget it; steam gauge shows a hundred, and enough all the time. Lively road; when the conductor shouts 'all aboard' you can hear him to the next station. Every train light shines like a headlight. Stop over checks are given on all through trains; passengers can drop off the train as often as they choose, do the stations two or three days, and hop on the next revival train that comes thundering along. Good, whole-souled companionable conductors; ain't a road in the country where passengers feel more at home. No passes; everybody pays full traffic rates for his ticket. Westleyanhouse air brake on all trains, too; pretty safe road, but I didn't ride over it yesterday."

"Perhaps you tried the Baptist?" I guessed once more.

"Ah, ah," said the brakeman, "she's a daisy, isn't she? River road; beautiful curves; sweep round anything to keep close to the river; but it's all steel rail and rock ballast, single track all the way, and not a side track from the round house to the terminus. Takes heaps of water to run it, though, double tanks at every station; and there isn't an engine in the shop that can run a mile or pull a pound with less than two gauges. But it runs through a lovely country; these river roads always do; river on one side and hills on the other, and it's a steady climb up the grade all the way till the run ends where the fountain head of the river begins. Yes, sir, I'll take the river road every time for a lovely trip, sure connections and a good time, and no prairie dust blowing in at the windows. And yesterday when the conductor came around for the tickets with a little basket punch, I didn't ask him to pass me, but paid my fare like a little man—twenty-five cents for an hour's run, and a little concert by the passengers thrown in. I tell you, Pilgrim, you take the river road when you want to——"

But just here the long whistle from the engine announced a station, and the brakeman hurried to the door, shouting:

"Zionsville! This train makes no stops between here and Indianapolis!"

The Tattooed Princes.

Louis J. Jennings writes from London to the New York *World*: Lady Stradbroke's "calico ball" at Henham Hall, Suffolk, has been as much talked about as a great political event—almost as much as that misfortune which has just befallen the royal family, and which I am sure will cause a shudder to run through the breasts of all your readers. The oldest sons of the Prince of Wales have actually been tattooed on the nose with a broad arrow! They were serving, as you are aware, on board the Bacchante as midshipmen. We all know, if only from reading Marryat's novels, what dare-devil young rapscallions "middies" are, and the "meess" on board the Bacchante probably had little difficulty in inducing Prince Albert Victor and his brother George to allow themselves to be decorated with an arm of an anchor (for accounts vary as to the real sign) upon their royal noses.

The captain of the ship and the officers will find themselves in hot water, but neither hot water nor anything else will wash out the gunpowder and Indian ink marks which disfigure the face of the future King of England and his brother. I would not be suspected of jesting upon an incident which must necessarily cause great distress to so excellent a mother as the Princess of Wales, but of course there is unavoidably a ludicrous element involved in the affair. The most eminent surgeons and doctors have been consulted as to the possibility of obliterating the tattoo-marks, but it is reported that no hope has been held out in any of those quarters. It is the most curious misfortune that has ever overtaken an English King that he should be marked on the nose with a broad arrow, like an Ojibbeway chief or an African savage. If he lives he will regret his youthful folly, though that will not restore his nose to its former state.

It must be remembered that Prince Albert Victor was sixteen years old on the 8th of this month, and therefore he is not quite such a boy as not to have been able to form an opinion about the indignity to which he was exposed. He cannot be said to be a "mere child." His brother is fifteen, and therefore both of them were capable of judging whether it was desirable or not to be tattooed. They decided that it was desirable and thus have occasioned great grief to their parents. If Mr. Edison, who invents everything, can now invent an appliance for erasing blue tattoo marks from the human skin the Prince of Wales will doubtless be very much obliged to him. Meanwhile, all mothers will understand that great sympathy is felt with the Prince of Wales in his present trouble.

Going Shopping With a Street Car.

She was from Rondout, was nicely dressed, wore gold spectacles, and her face beamed with good nature. She was apparently 50 years of age, and when she got in the street car up town on her way to the Hudson River Railroad Depot she modestly asked the driver if he wouldn't stop at the auction store down town, and then deposited two satchels and a shawl-strap bundle on the seat and sat down. "Whose auction store?" queried the driver, "Baker's?" "I guess so," said the lady, and when the driver stopped there she got out and went in, saying she would be back soon. The driver waited till he thought he would miss every train that was running and till other passengers began to get impatient, when he mumbled something about "must think I'm a jackass, to wait here till she goes around shoppin'," and drove on. It was 15 minutes after that the good-natured lady reached the depot, puffiing and blowing and nearly out of breath, and wanting to know "where that driver is." Her effects had been cared for by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who was in the car, and she found them all right. —*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

President Seelye is the latest victim to the besetting sin of American literary men—overwork.

Edison Losing His Temper.

The New York *Sun* says that Edison is annoyed by the adverse criticism of some scientific men who, he says, have condemned his light without seeing it. He says of Prof. Morton of the Stevens Institute of Hoboken, "Morton has been retained by the gas manufacturers to report on the electric light. In this report he says that I have accomplished nothing—in fact, that I have failed completely. Now Morton has acknowledged that he has never been in Menlo Park. That is to say, he has condemned as a failure that which he has not seen. Grif," turning suddenly to his secretary, "When I am through with my light, when it is running all right in New York, I'm going to attend to these men. I'll build a monument with a base fifty feet wide. On this I'll put the names of all these so-called scientific men, together with what they said of my light. The column shall be capped with an ass's head, and this inscription: "But remember, my masters, that I am but an ass; though it be not written down yet, forget not that I am an ass. At night I'll have the thing lighted up with electric jets."

Items about Individuals.

Where is the Susan B. Anthony boom? Have the suffragists forgotten that this is leap year.

It is reported that the President will soon retire Paymaster General Alvord and promote Assistant Paymaster McClure to the position thus made vacant.

Prince Leopold, Victoria's youngest son, wants Cambridge and Oxford to lead the movement for the education of the sexes by admitting female students.

Henry L. Clinton, W. H. Vanderbilt's principal counsel in the will contest case, has sent his client a bill for $250,000 for services rendered in that suit. Vanderbilt declines to settle.

General Robert Toombs has been selected to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of the University of Mississippi, in June next, by unanimous vote of the students.

A colored brother in Nashville recently blew the top of his wife's head off with a shot-gun, because she refused to accompany him to church. Religious zeal is apt sometimes to go too far.

The new Pennsylvania Supreme Court Judge, Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, is still confined to his residence with rheumatism, and it is thought will be permanently lame from this cause.

Whatever may have been the late Professor de Mille's literary ability, he was a model of honor in practical affairs. He devoted his literary earnings to the payment of his father's debts, who died a bankrupt.

The art of talking pays in Turkey. The Sultan has five agreeable gentlemen about him whose sole business is to entertain him with polite and graceful conversation. Imagine an American President needing a stimulant of that kind!

Gov. Davis, of Maine, is only 37 years of age. He is the son of a farmer, and studied Latin while in the army, reciting to an officer. At the close of the war he attended the Seminary at Kent's Hill, and helped himself along with teaching.

Miss Clara B. Nickels, who in 1876 accompanied Miss Anna Louise Carey to Russia, where she studied music under celebrated teachers, and afterwards made an engagement in Carl Rosa's opera company as leading lady, died in Paris last month.

But few persons were allowed to see Prevost, the notorious Paris policeman and murderer, who was executed on the guillotine on the 19th of January. Of late years the French have maintained secrecy with regard to the date of executions.

Charles Lamb once said of one of his critics, "The more I think of him the less I like him." This is not unlike Thackeray's *mot:* "What do you think of Tupper as a poet?" he was asked in this country. "I don't think of him as a poet," was the reply.

Garcelon wants to run as Democratic candidate for mayor of Lewiston, Maine, to "vindicate" his counting-out swindle. By all means let him run; the people ought to be given a chance to show what they think of the great conspirator. He will never trouble a political convention afterward.

James Russell Lowell, our new Minister to England, is said to be the most English of American poets, and there are some who say that he is cold. But he has written one or two poems which, being quoted before audiences, have drawn tears. Lowell is said to be one of the boys, and, although he is a dapper chap, who parts his hair in the middle, he likes a cigar, a drink, and a lively story after a fashion. He doesn't care a cent for formalities.

Pietro Allessandro Garda, the man who when Napoleon returned from Elba hoisted the tri-colored flag on the Tuilleries while the palace was still occupied by the Royal Guards, has just died at Turin. He was, after the return from Elba, attached to Napoleon's staff and fought at Waterloo. Since then he has been director of an English mining company in Peru, a volunteer with his friend Garibaldi, and a gentleman of leisure, living quietly in his own chateau.

Medical.

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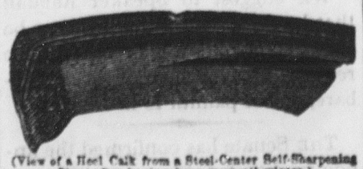

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DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS

11-6

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A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law
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JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

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" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 07 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a m
" " Harrisburg		11 25 a m
" " Williamsport		2 25 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 50 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 33 a m
" " Williamsport		8 15 a m
arr at Harrisburg		12 05 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 40 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 50 p m
" " Williamsport		11 10 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 50 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 01
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 43	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

On 30 Days Trial

We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the liver or kidneys, and many other diseases. A *sure cure* guaranteed or *no pay.* Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. 4 4t

$10,000 INSURANCE FOR 85 cts.

ON LIFE & PROPERTY.

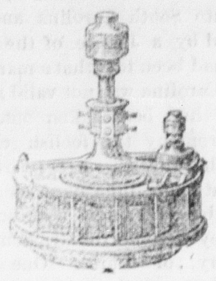
$10,000 will be paid to any person who can *EXPLODE A LAMP* fitted with our **SAFETY ATTACHMENT.** Mailed free for 35 cts. Four or $1. **Agents Wanted,** Male or Female. S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. SALESROOM, 12 WEST BROADWAY, N. Y.
12-3-4t.

5,000 GOLD

For a case of **COUGH, COLD** or **Asthma** that **ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not cure.** Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at **35c.** and **75c. Sample Bottles, 10c.** See that the name of **F. W. KINGSMAN** is blown in the glass of the bottle. Trade supplied by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass. 12-3 4t

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

To the Farmers and Horticulturists.

A Remarkable Clubbing Offer.

By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker* (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.80. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50! By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.30, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says: "The Cuthbert is far ahead of all the others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hardiness."

T. S. Force says: "No Raspberry can be more highly recommended for general purposes."

Charles Downing says: "I consider it the most promising Raspberry before the public, as far as tested."

J. T. Lovett says: "It is the perfect Raspberry."

It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

Third. "Mold's Ennobled Oats." Mr. Mold, of England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the *Rural New Yorker* it yielded, last season, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre.

Fourth. "Abies Sibirica." one of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens known.

Fifth. Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeana, Lennei, Acuminata, Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrella.

Sixth. Seed from Seedlings of the beautiful and new Iris Kæmpferi. Hardy.

Seventh. Seeds of the splendid Pipe Vine, Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy.

Eighth. Seeds of the Man-Root, Ipomœa leptophylla. Hardy.

Ninth. Seeds of Bebb's New Aguilegias—bearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbines.

Tenth. "Hybrid Pentstemons." New, beautiful, hardy.

N. B.—The above *rare* collections of seeds are estimated to be worth over $2.50. Many of them cannot at present be purchased. 11-45-tf

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

Miscellaneous.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular. 11-47-12t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lay a the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 24 Broad St., N. Y.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worke of either sex, right in their own ocalities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

Home For Sale!

—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two-storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet: size of parlor 12x23 ft; sitting-room, 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15; four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.

The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.

For further particulars, apply to
11-35-6m H. D. LANDIS, Bellefonte, Penn'a

PARLOR ORGAN Solid Walnut Case, 5 Octaves, 2 full sets powerful Reeds, 9 Stops, 2 Knee Swells only $99. Address, U. S. PIANO CO., 163 Bleeker St., New York. 4

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make a much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 11-24-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs Ellen Mitchell, late of Liberty township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre Co., he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER, Adm'r.
12-4 6t. P. O. Blanchard, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE I will sell my Saw-Mill Tract of Land, on Marsh Creek, on which there is yet about 2,000,000 feet of good oak and pine timber; about 40 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, having fed and applied $1000 worth of hay and grain each year for ten years. The buildings are new and good; including farm house, barn 80 feet square, steam house, ice house, &c. Terms: Half cash, the balance in installments. A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin twp., Howard p. o., Centre Co. 12-3 3t

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa.* PRICE $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitor of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1856.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, NEW YORK

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Republican County Executive Committee.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. H. BENNER, } Secretaries.
CLAUDE COOK, }

District.	Names.	P. O. Address
Bellefonte, N. W.	David M. Glenn,	Bellefonte
do S. W.	H. H. Benner,	do
do W. W	Wm. Shortlidge,	do
Howard boro'	Joseph Royer,	Howard
Milesburg boro'	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim do	A O Deininger	Millheim
Philipsburg do	Capt Harry Simler	PhilBurg
Unionville do	Dr E A Russell	Fleming
Benner	John P Seibert	Bellefonte
Boggs	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside	Wm Stewart Jr.	Moshannon
College	David Dale	Lemont
Curtin	Warren S Lucas	Howard
Ferguson O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Grove Mills
Ferguson N P	Dan'l M Clemson	Rock Sprg's
Gregg	Robt H Duncan	Spring Mills
Huston	Ira F Davis	Julian Furnace
Howard	D B Pletcher	Howard
Harris	Geo B Jack	Boalsburg
Half Moon	Lary C Love	Loveville
Haines,	Dr T T Musser	Aaronsburg
Liberty	D B Kunes	Blanchard
Miles	Reuben Grimm	Madisonburg
Marion	Capt S H Bennison	Walker
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Patton	Wm I. Furst	Buffalo Run
Potter O P	Jas C Boal	Centre Hall
Potter N P	W J Thompson	Potters Mills
Rush	John A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	C P Stoneroad	Snow Shoe
Spring	A J Swartz	Pleasant Gap
Taylor	D G Ganoe	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley,	Fleming
Walker	Philip Walter,	Nittany
Worth	Thomas Weston,	Port Matilda

Attention, Republicans of Bellefonte Borough.

The following Conventions will be held on Saturday eve., Feb. 14th:

North Ward.—The Republican voters are requested to meet in the Town Council Room at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating one person for Judge of Election, one person for Inspector of Election, one person for Council, one person for School Director, one person for Registration Assessor, and three persons as delegates to Borough Convention.

South Ward.—At the shop of J. H. McClure & Son, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating one person for Judge of Election, one person for Inspector of Election, one person for Council, one person for Council (2 yrs.), one person for School Director, one person for Registration Assessor, and three persons as delegates to Borough Convention.

West Ward.—At the Bush House, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating one person for Judge of Election, one person for Inspector of Election, one person for Council, one person for Council (1 year), one person for School Director, one person for Registration Assessor, and three persons as delegates to Borough Convention.

Borough Convention.—At the Town Council Room, in the North Ward, where three (3) delegates from each ward will meet at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a Borough ticket, as follows: One person for Chief Burgess, one person for Assistant Burgess, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, two persons for Assistant Assessors, one person for Treasurer, two persons for Overseers of the Poor, one person for High Constable, and one person for Auditor.

The various Ward Conventions will be called to order by the members of the County Executive Committee.

Let there be a full attendance of Republican voters, in order that a good ticket may be placed in nomination. All contests should be made at the conventions, and the ticket as nominated receive the full party support.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.
Feb. 3, 1880. 2t

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—After spending hundreds of dollars without relief DAYS KIDNEY PAD cured me, are the words of thousands.

—A Mr. Byam, of Sunbury, wonders what this "whole blasted Indian business is coming to next." Byamby he'll know all about it.

—A lively dog-fight between John P. Harris' Newfoundland and a long-winded bull-dog created some excitement for the residents of Spring St., Friday last.

—We hear it stated that the German Reformed Society, of this place, contemplate building a new sanctuary in the near future, on the sight of the one now occupied.

—Our citizens should not fail to see and examine the great Engle automatic clock, which will be on exhibition in the vacant room under the Opera House, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, both day and evening. A lecture, explaining the working of the ponderous time-keeper, will be delivered at each entertainment, and will be found very instructive and interesting. This will probably be your last chance to see the wonderful instrument.

—Just for fun, and nothing else in the world, four young people of Toccoa, Ga., two lassies and two lads, crossed over into South Carolina and were married by a Justice of the Peace. They had been told that a marriage in South Carolina was not valid unless a license had been taken out. After the ceremony the foolish children found that the marriages were valid and that their informant as to the license business knew nothing about it. They were horror-stricken at the discovery, of course. One couple have declared themselves satisfied, and have started in the world as man and wife, but the other pair unwilling to accept the situation, will apply for a divorce. This was, of course, a foolish piece of business for the young people to engage in, but after the thing was done they ought to have been satisfied with the situation. Crowds of people go to Sechler's famous grocery, not to get spliced, to be sure, but to buy groceries, and after they have laid in a stock, are not only satisfied with the situation, but immediately return for more. This store is kept as neat as wax, and the goods are all genuine, and customers cannot fail to be satisfied with their purchases.

—A very sensible Russian nobleman committed suicide in St. Petersburg last week, leaving the following explanation: "I have searched for truth everywhere and cannot find it—even in myself—therefore I die." Poor fellow; if he had only come our way we would have illustrated to him a great truth that might have saved his life. This great truth would have been that Sechler & Co., in Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, sell the best goods in their line to be found anywhere in the world. Not even Russia can boast of such a store, so replete with good things, and with no goods of an inferior quality in their whole stock. If you want the best to be found in the world, call on Sechler & Co.

—The firm of Hoover, Hughes & Co., of Philipsburg, formerly Hoover Harris & Co., have contracted for the erection of a new depot at Allegheny city, for the West Pennsylvania railroad. The building will be forty by seventy feet, two stories high with Mansard roof. The contract specifies that the building must be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May, which will not allow much loafing. But it is in the hands of a driving, energetic firm, and will be rushed through.

—J. H. Vosburg, Esq., late court reporter for this district, has been admitted to practice at the bar of Centre county. Mr. Vosburg is a gentleman of great natural ability, and from his large experience in matters pertaining to the law, will make a worthy addition to the Centre county bar. Those entrusting cases to his care may be assured that they will receive prompt and faithful attention. Office with John B. Linn, Esq., south-east corner of Diamond.

—The *Watchman* announces that a caucus to nominate a ticket for Benner township will be held at the Court House on February 15th. As the 15th falls on Sunday, we presume it meant to say the 14th, Saturday.

—The monthly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held at Mrs. F. P. Green's on Friday evening of last week. The meeting proved a very interesting one and was largely attended.

—If you want a truthful picture of your "phiz" call on Charlie Glenn, the photographer. Charlie is a good artist, and has abundant facilities for turning out first-class work.

—We were in error last week in stating that Valentine day comes on Sunday. Next Saturday is the "pictur'" day.

IN THE Presidential contest which will soon be upon us the Southern Democracy will play a conspicuous part. The South now holds the balance of power, and it is time her leaders were using it to some advantage.—*Kemper county Herald.* Which means that it is time the Democratic cut-throats in that section were loading up their shot-guns and preparing to shoot the first man who says the next President won't be a Democrat.

IT seems to be the general impression that the sooner Agitator Parnell goes back where he came from the better it will be for Ireland, which doesn't speak very well for that gentleman's labors in this country. The fact is, Parnell is considerable of a blatherskite.

THE anti-Tilden men are doing their level best to start Seymour's tongue in motion again. But that gentleman having been quieted, doubtless proposes to remain so until the opportunity for getting in a "side-winder" presents itself.

THE four young men in Philadelphia who were tried for conspiring together to make a fraudulent election return for a local officer, have been sentenced to prison. They have a different way of doing it in Alabama and Mississippi. There they not only conspire to make fraudulent returns by the dozen, but when a Republican candidate for Congress, who was cheated out of his election, attempted to establish his claim by law, his attorney and witnesses were indicted in the State courts, thrown into prison on a trumped up charge, and kept there until the time for making the contest had expired.

THOMAS MCELRATH, the Marlborough (N. Y.) farmer, who for twelve years has been without sleep, has at last succumbed to the influence of old Morpheus, and on Friday night, Jan 30th, he engaged in a long, refreshing nap. A few years ago an account of this strange case was published and circulated all over the country. A large sum of money was offered by McElrath to any one who would make him sleep, and eminent physicians were consulted, but the desired result could not be brought about, and during this long period he never once closed his eyes in slumber.

COLORADO is as firm a Blaine State as it was in 1876, when it cast it six votes for Blaine without a break in each of the seven ballots at Cincinnati. Out of 1,938 Republicans who are the best representatives of the party in all sections of the State, 1,026 declare for Blaine, 866 for Grant, 34 for Sherman, 7 for Washburne, 3 for Conkling and 2 for Garfield. These opinions were collected by the Leadville *Herald.*

REV. BURR BALDWIN, the founder of the American Sabbath-school system, died at his home, in Montrose, Pa., on Friday, the 23d ult., aged ninety-one years. He is said to have been the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College, and the only living member of the class of 1809.

Well Deserved.

The wonderful immunity from accident and death, and the absolute freedom from danger of either upon the railroads of this country, demonstrate that railroad management here has practically reached perfection. It may be truly said that a passenger whirled through space at the rate of forty miles an hour in one of the coaches of the Northwestern Railway Company is in less hazard and less liable to accident than he would be in walking the streets of Chicago, and as safe from possible injury as he would be if seated at his own fireside. For the first twenty years of railroad travel in the United States, as we learn from the report of the Rhode Island Railroad Commissioner, there was on an average one passenger killed of every two millions carried, while in the succeeding twenty years there was but one killed of more than six millions carried. If we recognize the further fact that more than ninety per cent. of the passengers killed, meet their death by their own recklessness or by their disregard of the rules of the railroad companies, we might say that a number of passengers equaling the country's population are annually transported over our roads without a fatal accident that can be attributed to the fault of the railroad officials.

A sense of security on the part of the passenger, and the constant study of the railroad official to invoke every possible aid to promote the safety and the comfort of patrons, make railroad travel a pleasure indeed. The newly invented air-brakes, the patent platforms and couplings, the improved methods of tie and rail laying, and the perfect system of signals, combine to produce this extraordinary absolution from accident or injury.

We are led to these reflections from an intimate acquaintance with the workings of one of the best managed roads in the United States—the Chicago and Northwestern, whose operations extend from Chicago to the British Possessions, and whose branches permeate every considerable point of traffic throughout the great Northwest, and even to the Pacific coast. No ordinary mind can master the details of operating a huge operation like this, whose hundreds of trains passenger and freight, arrive and depart with the regularity of the clock; whose millions of passengers are transported, each with the self-assurance of a speedy, a safe and a comfortable transit; whose officials without exception are men of long experience and excellent judgement in all things pertaining to the business in hand. There is not in all this country a company which maintains a better corps of conductors, many of whom the traveling public have met for twenty years past, and all of them gentlemen in the strictest sense of the term.

To the management is solely due the general excellence of this great highway, and we are glad to know that the vast business which the company is now doing, indicates the public appreciation of the efforts of these gentlemen to serve them.—*The Herald, Sept.* 1, 1878.

The New York *Herald* announces in its amusement column that, "Rev. Talmadge continues to occupy his rink on Sundays."

NEW YORK LETTER.

From our own Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7th, '80.

CHARITY AND THE LIGHT FANTASTIC—A NOVELTY IN THE ETHICS OF BALLS—SOLID PROVISIONS FOR THE FUTURE—WHITE SLAVERY IN NEW YORK—BURGLARIOUS INGENUITY.

Eight thousand dollars was the nice little sum realized for the sacred cause of charity by the grand annual ball at the Academy of Music which has become in course of years to be considered the culminating point of the fashionable season. The lion lies down with the lamb on these occasions and the bitterest enemies politically or socially are found side by side in the boxes and on the lists of managers. The ladies of every race and degree of beauty don their sweetest smiles and most resplendent jewelry, and the costumes are with each succeeding year getting more costly and artistic. The over pious and censorious may savagely say that but a small percentage of the extraordinary expenses of the evening goes to the poor, but the fair argument is that the employment provided by the wealthy and luxurious goes a long way to forestall the necessities for appeals to charity. At any rate, it is pleasant to do good and enjoy one's self doing it.

To turn from the upper ten to less exalted circles, we find gaiety to abound. 'Longshoremen are not generally supposed to be of a very inventive turn of mind. Their work is very laborious and while cultivating their muscle in it, they have usually expended their surplus energy in striking their employers for more money and their associates from the shoulder for glory. They have now introduced a new feature in social entertainments. At a ball recently given by the fraternity, the committee of arrangements provided a retiring room where the guests might betake themselves when they had got their fighting cargo on board, and pummel each other to their hearts' content. Such a safety valve for jealous feelings or as an outlet for the pains of indigestion is certainly original and is a decided improvement on the promiscuous rows which not seldom break out on festive occasions.

The thirtieth annual statement of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, just out, once more calls public attention to the invincible strength of this well-known institution. The past year has evidently been a prosperous one for the Ætna, which has added a quarter of a million to its surplus, and over half a million to its assets, which now amount close upon twenty-six millions of dollars, while its surplus, as regards policy-holders, reaches, by the New York standard, five millions. What the character of these assets is may be inferred from the fact that during 1879, the company's interest account alone paid all the death losses and running expenses and left a handsome sum over to add to the surplus. A volume could tell no more about the standing management of the company than do these facts.

It is terrible to think of how, in the heart of the grandest city on this continent, outrages are perpetrated for months and years on helpless and hopeless victims. Every one of course is immensely surprised when any unusually flagrant case is brought to light, and for a few days there is a great stir made. Then the matter drops and the sickening rascality and ill usage of the poor, the feeble or insane continues. Two cases have just come up of a very heinous nature. The Rev. Mr. Cowley, of the Shepherd's Fold, and the Lamb's Fold, and half-a-dozen other elemosynary institutions, a fox with a cross of the wolf, who has been unearthed and made to step down and out a dozen times, more or less, but has managed from time to time to finger considerable sums from State and City appropriations, has again been brought into court by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His establishment was a very torture house from all accounts, the horrors of which as sworn to in court I will not attempt to recount. It will be enough to say that Dickens, in his wonderful description of Mr. Squeers and Dotheboy's Hall, has but feebly anticipated the actual state of things disclosed in the investigation just held. Then, over on Blackwell's Island, at the Insane Asylum, one patient murdered another. This of course causes inquiry, and it is learned that in the ward where the poor creatures were confined, were no less than twenty-five dangerous lunatics, with but one nurse and three pauper assistants to take care of them each night.

It is getting to be a little too annoying when a respectable and careful merchant cannot even go to church or synagogue or prayer meeting without being robbed. A Hebrew gentleman whose caution has provided locks for his store that would delight a jail-warden, and some member of whose family has always—or almost always—occupied the premises night and day, has been sadly imposed on. Last Saturday, some religious festivities having taken off his family, and having similar occasions himself to go out, he locked up with much elaborate care. On his return a very short time afterward, he found silks and other valuable goods missing. A hole in the floor revealed the method of the thieves. While Mr. Moses was locking up and trying bolts and shutters, the burglars who had slipped into the cellar set briskly to work. As Mr. Moses rattled away at bar and lock, the burglars sawed furiously under cover of the noise. When Mr. M. retired, the burglars hoisted up a small boy through the hole they had made and waited till the old man came back, and while he was fumbling with his keys, they deliberately handed out the stolen goods in broad daylight under his nose, so that no passer by could possibly suspect them. The trick was certainly very smart.

Why is it people will build stairways without any grating or other protection at each floor? Some years ago, while stopping at an uptown hotel, I witnessed the death of a well-known and popular guest of the house, who, while slightly intoxicated, lost his balance and fell through several stories with a sickening crash to the marble floor of the hall. A precisely similar accident occurred a few days ago to a female patient at the Mount Sinai Hospital, a most notable institution, by the way, maintained by the Israelites of this city, for the benefit of the afflicted of every creed. The architects and property owners should look to this. RADIX.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Feb. 5, 1880.

The contest in Pennsylvania is over, and apparently Senator Cameron has controlled the State for the purpose of giving General Grant a boom in the National Convention. But underneath there is something more to be said. Those who are well informed know that the delegation will be divided, and that the victory was given to Cameron more for Cameron's sake than for anything else. When they come to act in the convention, the delegation will divide upon Grant and Blaine, and as that body made a rule in 1876 that the unit system is of no effect, and individual delegates may vote for whom they please. In case Gen. Grant shall be withdrawn, Senator Blaine will have nearly a solid delegation. Senator Cameron now declares that he is not hostile to Senator Blaine.

The House Committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment of the result of the election of the President and Vice-President will report in favor of Representative Bicknell's joint resolution "proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by the people." The Committee have stricken out that portion of the resolution providing "that a contest in any State shall be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal," and with this one change, have instructed Representative Bicknell to report the resolution favorably to the House. But it is not likely that this or any other similar measure will pass this session.

There is a revival in the Democratic spirit as there appears to be a revival in the fraud business. It has leaked out that the Democrats in the House intend to unseat Washburne of Minnesota and Orth of Indiana, in order to gain a controlling majority of those two delegations in that body. The theft in Maine seems not to have satisfied them. They want a majority of the States in the House in the hope that thereby they may be able to steal the electoral count, or Garcelonize it. But no matter how many delegations they steal, the next Presidential election will so overwhelm them so that no theft can be big enough to help them out.

It begins to appear that the purpose of foreign governments in taking hold of the Panama Canal project is to get control of that proposed highway in America, and there is a strong feeling arousing against it. Some decisive action will be taken by Congress against such purposes, and ought to be taken promptly. It is the conviction of all parties that whatever plan is adopted for connecting the two oceans must be controlled by the United States of America. PHIL.

THE Republicans of Altoona have nominated Wm. T. Howard for Mayor, and Dr. W. S. Bittner for Treasurer. They are both good men, and ought to receive the support of all good Republicans, and Democrats too.

THE Iowa House of Representatives, by a vote of nearly two to one, have decided to submit to the people a constitutional amendment in favor of making women eligible for election to the Legislature.

GEN. JOHN BRISBIN, formerly a member of Congress from this State, and recently one of the directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, died at Newark, N. J., Feb. 3d.

WE suggest to Speaker Randall that he get up something new, or be silent. His old piece of Democratic retrenchment is becoming threadbare, and is painful to listen to.

THE Senate has confirmed the appointment of J. Simpson Africa as census supervisor for the seventh district of Pennsylvania, which embraces Centre county.

They don't go sleigh-riding in Nevada. A lover merely asks his girl to slide down a hill seven miles long with him.

Earthquakes are losing ground.

To Make Gilt-Edged Butter.

Every dairyman wishes to get the top price for his butter. It can be done only by having it perfect in quality and appearance. When the color becomes light it is necessary to add a little of Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfect Butter Color to keep it up to the June standard. Many well known butter buyers recommend all their patrons to use only this preparation, as it gives the most perfect color.

Doctors may Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort agree that is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mecurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

WATERLOO, IOWA, Jan. 25, 1879.

I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros.' Drug Store, and obtained a bottle of St. JACOBS OIL, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with Rheumatism.

Respectfully,
MATT. MCDERMOTT, *I. C. R. R. Shops.*

WINE.—The unprecedented success of Speer's Wine in North and South America and Europe, has gained for it among the medical faculty a standing reputation. Chemists and scientific men have visited his cellars in New Jersey, and analyzed his wine, and pronounced it the most healthy and beneficial in the market. The following letter was received by Mr. Speer from Dr. A. D. Wilson, one of the oldest and most celebrated physician of New York city: "I have been in the habit of using Speer's Port Grape Wine, and have found it an excellent stomachic, a gentle stimulant and tonic. It is especially useful in cases of great nervous debility and stomach weakness."

The disposition of unprincipled dealers to adulterate wines has compelled Mr. Speer to bottle all his productions, and place his signature over the cork so as to insure to the public its purity. It is being used in churches for communion purposes. Sold by J. Walter Zeigler. 5-2t

Auditors' Report.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JAN. 1, 1879, JAN. 1, 1880.

DR.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCT. WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1, 1880.

To taxes outstanding, Jan. 1, 1879	$65,163.61	
To taxes assessed for 1879	42,515.30	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners on loans	22,854.57	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners, costs and collections	458.58	
To am't rec'd of Clearfield county, bal. on Moshannon bridge	1,145.86	
To am't rec'd of Patton twp., insane acct	10.52	
To am't rec'd of College twp., insane acct	100.00	
To am't rec'd of Spring twp., insane acct	209.51	
To am't rec'd rent of house	48.00	
To registration blanks sold	5.70	
		$132,511.65
To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880	3,727.17	

CR.

Jan. 1, 1880.		
By taxes outstanding	$67,023.36	
By county orders paid	53,264.73	
By am't State Treasurer receipt	3,960.28	
By commission on State tax paid	168.35	
By exonorations allowed collectors	1,082.10	
By commissions allowed collectors	1,275.66	
By salary	2,000.00	
By stationery	10.00	
Balance	3,727.17	
		$132,511.65

We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

T. R. JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$ 714.48	
Jacob Dunkle	185.00	
Ged. Swab	260.00	
Henry Beck, Comr's clerk	700.00	
		$1,859.48

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

N. J. Mitchell	36.72	
Henry Keller	24.70	
Henry Beck, clerk	35.00	
		96.42

County Auditors' Pay.

James T. Stuart	30.00	
G. R. Williams	30.00	
T. R. Jamison	30.00	
C. L. Buffington, clerk	30.00	
		120.00

Improvement and Repairs.

John Markle, for fence at jail	1.88	
D. W. Eberhart, for work at jail stable	2.50	
J. W. Barnes for gas fitting	4.15	
John Gregg, for work at furnace jail	8.25	
Penna. R. R. Co., for freight on lumber	71.68	
Wm. Lucas, for work at jail	84.75	
M. J. Dolan, " "	6.00	
Adams Ex. Co., for freight on pipes for jail	1.05	
C Derr, hydrant for jail	10.00	
J W Barnes, hydrant for jail	12.80	
Thomas Mathews & Son, lumber for jail	243.72	
Henry Walkey, labor at jail	35.09	
C W Corman, " "	5.50	
A Carr, brass cocks for jail	17.00	
Jno D Lieb & Co, lumber for jail	38.63	
R Barlett, hauling for jail	20	
Samuel Brugger, specifications for jail	11.25	
O W Lambert, repairing at jail	20.00	
Wm Galbraith, plumbing at jail	23.70	
Jas Harris & Co, bill material for jail	242.11	
D W Woodring, for watching at jail	4.80	
B & S S R R Co, joist for Treasurer's office	6.46	
John Wetzel, carpenter work at jail	56.00	
		907.13

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	$5,162.85	
Commonwealth Costs	2,486.91	
J H Vosburg, court reporter	280.00	
W F Reber, court reporter	274.28	
B Galbraith, court crier	162.00	
B Galbraith, janitor	350.00	
Tipstaves' pay	363.50	
M J Dolan, special detective	200.00	
Court proclamations by Sheriff Spangler	122.38	

Auditors' Report.

Summoning jurors, by Sheriff Spangler ..... 183.00 — 9,584.82

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs Shaffer, washing for prisoners	$ 25.06	
Mrs Price, wash. for prisoners	27.70	
Joseph Bros & Co, clothing for prisoners	24.91	
Harper Bros, clot'ng for pris'rs.	50.08	
S & A Loeb, mdse. for prison	37.80	
" " "	28.30	
Robt McKnight, gas bill	234.05	
Geo Dolan, work at cesspool	3 50	
J H Fellenbaum, rep'ng locks	3.50	
Daniel Derr, gas fittings	5.35	
W S Galbraith, plumbing	9.40	
W T Twitmire, repairs at jail	7.40	
D Eberhart, repairs at jail	1 91	
J Reynolds & Son, water back and grate	10.50	
Penn R R Co, freight on water back and grate	59	
Jno McDermott, remv'ng ashes.	4 00	
Frank Johnson, cleaning pipes.	75	
J S Mallory, repairing bed-st'ds.	11.50	
Alvin Brady, cleaning pipes	1.00	
Wm Lucas, repairs at stable	4.00	
Wm Gares, repairs at cells	5.00	
H O Hoffer, spittoons for jail	7.00	
		503.30

Printing Bills.

F L Hutters, adm'rs bill	192 81	
E T Tuten	59.15	
Shugert & Foster	214.51	
Fred Kurtz	51.50	
Walter & Deininger	50.00	
E C Bender	50.00	
		617.97

Bridges.

Bridge views	$ 36.20	
Murray, Dougal & Co, balance of account from 1878	1,284 40	
Milesburg bridge—		
Murray, Dougal & Co, for iron bridge	$2,589.80	
Jonas Sperring, contractor	950.00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer	124.26	
Geo Rider, for railing at ends	5.80	
		3,669.86
Unionville bridge—		
G W Forrey, contractor.	470.00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer	18.00	
		488.00
Spring Mills Bridge—		
John Coldron, contractor		60.00
Port Matilda Bridge—		
Jonas Spearing, contractor	765.00	
Samuel Brugger, engineer	75.64	
		840.64
Repairs at Unionville bridge		23.83
Repairs at Karthaus bridge		12.00
Repairs at Beech Creek bridge		29.97
Signs and finger boards on iron bridges		154.93
Repairs at Howard dam bridge.		420.47
Repairs at Julian bridge		1.00
Repairs at Curtin bridge		8.00
Commissioners' expenses to bridges		40.58
		7,069.88

Ordinary Expenses.

Teachers Institute	$144.24
Western Penitentiary	343.04
Road damages	75.00
D. A. Musser, bal. of act	824.27
Agricultural Society	100.00
Jno. Spangler, Sheriff on act	1,394 72
J. H. Dobbins, sal'y as jail phy.	100.00
J. R. & C. T. Alexander, coal for Court House and Jail	690.30
L. L. Brown	110.61
Potter Twp, on case lunacy	21.25
Ferguson " "	22.69
Worth " "	5.00
Rush " "	15.00
Assessors pay	1,273.00
C. M. Bower, Com's attorney	75.00
Road views	570.40
Running line between Union and Benner townships	54.00
Running Marion twp. line	200.63
Constable's pay	418.51
Election expenses	1,340.43
Scalp premiums	1,335.60
Redemption U. S. Lands	283.35
Refunding tax	24.27
Insurance on county buildings	115.50
Interest on loans paid	3,122.80
Commissions on lunacy	31.32
Inquisitions on dead bodies	62.12
Notes paid	16,161.63
Premiums to collectors	23.00
Commission to C. M. Bower for collections made	153.01
Tax paid on real estate held by county	5.15
Hospital for insane, Danville	2,634.91
Robert McKnight, gas bills	143.50
L L Beck, copying registrations	30.00
J P Gephart, acknowledging Commr's. deeds	50.00
Books and stationery for Commissioner's office	22.92
Jos W Sanderson, for Judges chairs	60.00
Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns	10.00
Ira C Mitchell, attorneys fee in 7 cases	21.00
H A Mingle, services at Auditor's sett	6.00
J N Hall, services at Auditor's sett	9.00
Adams Express Company, frieght on blanks, etc	4.20
Penn'a R R Co., freight on chairs, etc	4.19
Dan'l. Garman, meals for jurors and hire	15.00
W T Twitmire, repairs at stoves	12.40
Jno T Johnston, postage, envelopes, etc	36.07
H Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket	13.34
Jno McDermott, removing ashes at Court House	8.00
J S Mallory, repairing gate C H.	4 00
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for "	3.50
Williams & Bro., glazing at "	2.60
Costs in county vs. Philipsburg Borough	93.62
Wm Mann and others, books for offices	143.85
J C Harper, repairs at Prothy's office	3.82
W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost.	10.02
Harper Bros., bill carpet C H	24.15
J Harris & Co. bill hose, &c. "	26.86
W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House	6.00
Sudry persons, for soap, binding carpet, etc	2.75
D Everhart, repairing at Recorder's office	1.50
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware at Court House	11.35
Wood for Court House	3.25
Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office	1.00
Jno Brackbill, stools for "	1.60—22505.73
Total expenditures	$53,264.73

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1, 1880.

DR.

To county orders rec'd on account	$1,700.00
To costs received	61.57
Balance	754.76
	$2,516.33

CR.

By boarding prisoners 3,197 days, at 40 cts	$1,278.80
" 94 turnkey fees at 80cts	75.20
" conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary, 4 at $40,00 and 2 at $30.00 each	220.00
By conveying C Price to house of refuge	48.56
" conveying 5 to insane asylum at $40.00 each	200.00
" publishing Court proclamation Jan. term	28.50
" publishing court proclamation April term	24.00
" publishing court proclamation, Aug. term	19.00
" publishing court proclamation, Nov. term,	27.40
" publishing court proclamation, Jan. term, 1880	19.00
" publishing Sheriff's court proclamation 4 courts	4.00
" publishing fish proclamation	9.05
" general election proclamation	4.00
" summoning jury, March special term	14.00
" summoning jury, April term	34.00
" summoning jury, Aug. term	34.00
" summoning jury, Oct. special term	14.00
" summoning jury Nov. term	47.00
" summoning jury, Jan. term, 1880	40.00
" bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc., for jail	36.06
" filling and mending 42 ticks at 50 cts	21.00
" costs on Fi Fa, No. 20, April term	2.19
" Sundry costs, Jan. term	14.58
" " " Aug. "	18.29
" Commonwealth costs	53.74
" D F Fortney's order	34.25
" removing fish baskets Penn, Pine, and Elk creeks	42.59
" removing fish baskets Spring creek	10.40
" removing fish baskets Logans Branch	4.08
" removing fish baskets River	51.52
" removing fish baskets Moshannon	43.50
" filling jury wheel 4 days	16.00
" expenses after Ringgold and Bomgardner	27.62
	$2,516.33
By balance due Sheriff at settlement, Jan. 1 1880,	$754.76

State of Penn'a. } S.S.
Centre county. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 23d day of January, 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [S.L.]
JAMES T. STUART, [S.L.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [S.L.]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS.

1871			
*H Carton, Bellefonte	$ 207 28	$ 207 28	
1872			
*John Ward, Half Moon,	256 97		
*D Robb, Liberty,	14 52	271 49	
1873			
*Daniel Malone, Boggs,	7 61		
*L C Rerick Marion,	36 07	43 68	
1874			
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte,	973 11		
*William Riddles, Philipsburg,	845 93		
*Fred Kerchoff, Curtin,	123 28		
*William Cross, Half Moon,	8 72		
*H B Wilcox, Rush,	558 11		
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe,	75 75	2584 90	
1875			
*Charles Brown, Bellefonte,	768 83		
*J P Shope, Milesburg,	223 99		
*H L Barnhart, Boggs,	55 91		
*Jno. T Lucas, Curtin	29 11		
*H B Wilcox, Rush,	76 74		
*James Watson, Snow Shoe	84 69	1239 18	
1876			
*J H Morrison, Bellefonte,	652 52		
*T M Hall, Milesburg,	144 37		
†W C McCutcheon, Philipsb'rg	18 51		
*William Mann, Curtin,	4 32		
*David Harter, Marion,	240 09		
*William Weiser, Penn	324 37		
*G W Koch, Potter,	753 06		
*John Noll, Spring,	381 18	2518 42	
1877			
‡R L Shirk, Milesburg,	176 22		
‡Jackson Gorton, Philipsburg,	179 65		
H C Holter, Howard,	125 46		
Uriah Stover, Benner,	395 96		
‡J C Walker, Boggs,	315 10		
Emanuel Musser, College,	434 02		
†Conrad Singer, Curtin,	137 52		
W H Fry, Ferguson,	1681 85		
John Myers, Harris,	277 09		
Geo. Gensamer, Half Moon,	446 54		
J M Kline, Howard,	358 72		
David Robb, Liberty,	409 65		
D W Orr, Marion,	254 87		
Joel Morris, Miles,	197 50		
G W F Gray, Patton,	316 85		
William Smith, Penn,	102 38		
‡Henry Swab, Potter,	758 37		
F H Dale, Rush,	84 00		
H J Tibbins, Spring,	927 83		
William Miller, Taylor,	107 68		
‡J T Dunkle, Walker,	183 93		
‡W H Williams, Worth,	57 19	7927 75	
1878			
William Jones, Bellefonte,	595 58		
E H Carr, Milesburg,	199 60		
E O Mattern, Philipsburg,	470 97		
Sam'l Brickley, Howard boro,	182 12		
†Chas. Smith, Unionville,	11 66		
Thomas Perdue, Benner,	1087 21		
‡J C Walker, Boggs,	882 23		
‡Jno. A Rupp, College	720 08		
Henry Thiel, Curtin,	134 86		
John H Gates, Ferguson,	653 30		
‡C P Leitzell, Gregg,	1221 23		
D H Rote, Haines,	171 16		
Jno. Carper Jr., Harris,	364 70		
Ellis Lytle, Half Moon,	81 49		
‡John Craig, Huston	291 91		
D M Burlew, Liberty,	248 02		
‡William Irvin, Marion,	636 44		
‡Wm. Tressler, Patton,	459 36		
John D Foote, Penn	1562 07		
Jas. C Boal, Potter,	529 31		
F H Dale, Rush,	658 26		
‡A J Swartz, Spring	1693 64		
Jos. Thompson, Snow Shoe,	126 76		
Samuel Hoover, Taylor,	293 09		
‡Kline Zimmerman, Walker,	504 09		
Samuel Stephens, Worth	190 71	13909 30	
1879			
‡A C Musser, Millheim,	455 64		
‡Dan'l Ayers, Philip-burg,	562 03		
A N Russell, Unionville	229 16		
‡W A Taylor, Benner,	1556 54		
J M Stewart, Burnside,	192 63		
J C Walker, Boggs,	1161 56		
‡Wm Foster, College,	2454 67		
‡Henry Thiel, Curtin,	230 44		
‡Geo. W Kichline, Ferguson,	2884 65		
‡Cyrus Lose, Gregg,	3002 73		
‡Jacob Bower, Jr., Haines,	1564 47		
J H Griffin, Half Moon,	894 12		
‡D W Kline, Huston	378 73		
‡J M Kline, Howard twp,	352 85		
‡C A Corter, Liberty,	698 57		
‡J J Hoy, Marion,	1194 52		
‡Geo B Haines, Miles,	1601 35		
‡Daniel Heckman, Patton,	1046 75		
‡C Alexander, Penn,	1343 72		
‡J W Messinger, Potter,	3568 12		
‡John B Long, Rush,	518 15		
‡John Garbrick, Spring	2446 88		
‡Sam'l Boyer, Snow Shoe,	302 24		
Jno. T Fowler, Taylor,	392 86		
Wm. Spotts, Union,	204 78		
‡David Yocum, Walker,	2390 26		
‡Geo. R Williams, Worth,	295 33		
‡William Miles, Milesburg,	428 35		
‡Robert Cook, Jr., Howard b'ro	320 30		
‡J M Keichline, Bellefonte,	2946 56		
Benjamin Stamm, Harris twp,	1723 00	38321 36	

Total taxes outstanding	$67023 36
*In hands of attorney for collection.	
†Paid in full since Jan. 1st.	
‡Paid in part since Jan. 1st.	

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CENTRE CO., JAN. 1 1880.

To notes and bonds outstanding	$93,564.70	
" balance due John Spangler, Sheriff	754.76	
" balance due Geo Swab	49.50	
" balance due Jac. Dunkle	187.50	
		$94,556.46
To balance due by Centre Co.	$7,815.59	
By amount in hands of Co. Treasurer	$ 3,727.17	
" notes of sundry persons held by Commissioners.	2,400.00	
" notes in hands of A Hoy for collection	1,827.32	
" notes in hands of C M Bower for collection	1,058.10	
" taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1880	67,023.36	
" amount due from boroughs and townships for insane bills, as follows:		
" Rush twp	111.32	
" Philipsburg boro	2,811.15	
" Benner twp	405.49	
" Spring twp	2,199.15	
" Milesburg boro	277.90	
" Huston twp	896.07	
" Bellefonte boro	1,813.22	
" Potter twp	121.12	
" Worth twp	125.25	
" Liberty twp	179.78	
" Ferguson twp	147.05	
" College twp	219.44	
" Partridge Est,	70.00	
" bal. due from A Gregg	173.74	
" bal. due from L W Munson.	293.24	
" Real estate held by county.	419.04	
" Balance from Clearfield Co, (common pleas costs)	450.96	
" Harris twp. fire commission	20.00	
" balance	7,815.59	
		$94,556.46

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880. Witness our hands.

AND. GREGG, }
GEORGE SWAB } Com'rs.
JAC. DUNKLE, }

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Beaver & Gephart on Monday, March 1st, 1880, for the purpose of election five directors to serve the ensuing year or until others are chosen. JOHN IRVIN, JR., Sec'y.
12-6 3t. Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 10, 1880.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Adam Hoy, Esq., on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1880, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve the ensuing year, or until others are chosen. JOHN IRVIN, JR., Sec'y.
12-6 3t. Bellefonte, Pa. Feb. 10, 1880.

Medicinal..

CURES Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, Gravel, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, and all diseases of the **KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and URINARY ORGANS, when nothing else can.**

LOOK OUT for imitations. Ask for, and take only the **DAY PAD.** For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail free on receipt of price, **$2.00.** Certificates of cures and our book "How a Life was Saved," sent on receipt of your address to

12-5 1y. **F. POTTS GREEN, Wholesale Agt. for Centre Co.**

Engle's Clock.

AT STORE ROOM UNDER OPERA HOUSE Commencing Thursday, Feb. 12th, for

THREE DAYS ONLY,

12th, 13th and 14th,

ENGLE'S

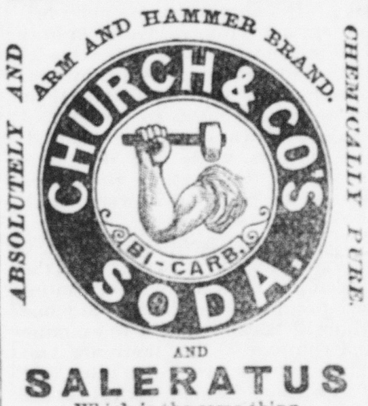
New Astronomical Wonder

Purely an American invention, and not to be confounded with any of the so-called "Strasburg Clock Models" now on exhibition. A beautiful work of art. An entertainment both interesting and educational.

Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Mrs. Captain Reed lectures from 3 to 5, and from 7 to 9. Admission—Adults, **15** cents; Children under 12 years, **10** cents. 12-5 2t.

Bakiny Powder.

BEST IN THE WORLD!



AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and receipt book.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

Cigars and Tobacco.

A. J. CRUSE.

CIGARS. CIGARS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND OF

MY OWN MAKE.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stock

Before Ordering Elsewhere.

ALSO,

CHEWING

AND

SMOKING TOBACOS,

PIPES, &c.

A. J. CRUSE,

BUSH HOUSE,

49-3m **BELLEFONTE, PA.**

Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.

This Space is Reserved for the

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Successors to J. NEWMAM, Jr.,)

Who will open on or about

FEBRU'Y 20,

AT NEWMAN'S OLD STAND,

With such a Stock of CLOTHING as has Never Before been Seen in This County, and which they will

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

12-4 tf.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Ralroad.

:o:

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

☞WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.☜

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.

J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I AM OFFERING THE

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Every One says that is the Place for Bargains. Go then and be Convinced.

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having received an immense stock of goods before the advance I am able to sell Cheaper than any store in town

All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation." 48-tf

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Debt and Taxation.

A complaint brought against the government of Great Britain is that a landed aristocracy hold in fee simple all the land, and those who till it are compelled to pay an annual rent, in addition to other government taxes and expenses. The quit-rent fairly represent a perpetual interest, and is a drain upon labor which should be got rid of; it is an abnormal condition of business. The evil which is a part of the warp and woof of the government of Great Britain, has successfully wormed its way into the popular government of the United States under other conditions and in a new form, but all the bad results to labor and business is experienced from it. This evil exists in the enormous increase of municipal debt in this country. Within the decade between 1866 and 1876, these debts were increased 200 per cent. Taxation to meet the heavy interest of this debt has been increased 83 per cent. The valuation of property on which this tax is levied has increased 75 per cent. only. It will be seen by this presentation at what a fearful rate debt is forging ahead of production. The most of the money which the enormous municipal debts represent, has been used not for public but private interests. Much of the money has been absolutely stolen by dishonest officials; much more less filched by circumlocution of law that played into the hands of rings, and on the whole the public has derived but a small percentage of benefit for this heavy outlay. The evidences of this mountainous debt have fallen into the hands of shrewd men, who draw a liberal income by it from the hand of busy industry.

Where, in effect, does this differ from the land-rent system of Great Britain in its taxing results? The conquerors of the British Isles seized and appropriated the lands as personal property, and made it fundamental principle of the government to entail it upon their posterity, transmitting it down from family to family through successive generations. The terrible municipal debts of this country will be transmitted in a similar manner, and be a perpetual lien upon the property of the people, continuing to draw interest from the toil of millions yet unborn.

The total municipal or local debt at the close of 1878 amounted to $1,051,-107,112. This sum does not include state and national debts, but is the debt created by cities, counties, townships, etc., for *improvements!* The bonds issued for these hundreds of speculative improvements are continually being talked up by a class of men who sit in cool offices and evolve schemes for running the public in debt.

Millions of this debt has been swallowed up in projects to build railroads in the western states, in which the municipalities have not now a vestige of ownership to the amount of a single dollar.

At the rate this municipal debt-making has traveled, it could not fail to bring about what is beginning to take place in some parts of the country—repudiation, scaling down the debt and offering a lower rate of interest on the balance. But new debts will be added if legal bars are not placed upon the practice. The debt-making prospensities of the American people will have to be restrained with a strong hand, and an article placed in the constitution of the state prohibiting county, city and townships from creating bonded debts. If a court-house, school-house, or other public work, is needed, compel the authorities in power to begin by levying a special tax for the purpose for a series of years, long or short, according to the amount required, and when the money is in the public treasury, the work can be done in the most economical manner. A building or other necessary improvement worth $20,000, will be made for that sum not be represented by a bonded debt of thirty or forty-thousand, drawing interest at 7 to 10 per cent.

While our present loose system of municipal debt-making obtains, which permits officers of municipalities to heal up bonded debts for posterity to pay, the face of industry will be ground to feed the idle, until the tax to support it comes to be looked upon as an outrage, when all such debts will be repudiated. This system of public, or rather reckless, extravagance, is promoted by the class of men who are eternally elbowing their way into office. Office-holding is a profession with them, and they are the constant and earnest advocates of higher salaries to procure the best talent. In theory this is plausible, but in practice it has proved a fallacy. The higher the salary, as a rule, the less efficient and more dishonest the public official. A high salary is a temptation to the smooth, accomplished villian who does not scruple to use any means and spend money freely to reach the office, knowing that he can reimburse himself out of the public purse. Plain, homespun, practical ability and honesty are beaten in the race for a fat salaried office every time. These are the political adventurers who fill a majority of fat offices, manipulate jobs and push through bond elections which load business and property down with debt and taxation, paralyze the arm of industry and tempt the public morals with repudiation.—*Ex.*

"Well, girls," said the mother," "you are big enough to be some use. It may make you mad to tell you of it. I am going to discharge the washerwomen. 'Wring out, wild belles!' is to be the motto of this house."

Ice-Houses.

Too much style and cost have deterred many a farmer from the luxury of an ice-house. As a rule, the more style and cost the less it is adapted to the purpose. The popular notion of such a building is to have it almost air-tight to keep out the heat, whereas a large amount of air is necessary to prevent dampness. The drier the air can be kept, the better. There should always be a free circulation over the ice, and to insure this, there should always be two open spaces on two sides of the top, from one to two feet square, according to the size of the building. The outer walls at the bottom should be tight, so as to exclude the hot air, but the foundation on which the ice is to be placed should be loose enough to admit of perfect drainage. This can be done by filling in the bottom with about a foot of loose stones, on which scantling can be laid, with a flooring of boards upon them. The water from the melting ice will freely percolate through the boards and stones, and soak into the ground below. It makes no difference whether the bottom is above or below ground, but the outer walls must be tight, and the bed under the ice so arranged that water will not accumulate. A foot and a half of sawdust is a good-bed upon which to place the ice. Straw is not so good, because it is apt to ferment and melt the ice. The packing of ice, and the sawdust covering, causes it to keep, more, even, than the house itself; hence sawdust should be thoroughly packed in around the sides, not less than a foot thick, and on the top full two feet, after being well trodden. The ice should be cut in regular blocks, and carefully fitted with finely-broken pieces crowded into the spaces. The nearer the contents can be made into a solid mass, the more satisfactory will be the result. For this reason ice will keep better when stored in very cold weather.

It is not necessary that the building should be double-lined, or that the linings should be filled in with sawdust, tan-bark, or straw. In fact, a portion of a shed, opening to the north, may be used, by first piling up the ice, and then enclosing the mass with a wall of boards, well filled in, and covered with sawdust; or the ice may be piled on the north side of any building, with posts set up, to which boards may be nailed for the outer walls and roof. Such an ice-house anybody can afford, as it will cost but a few dollars, while it will keep ice perfectly. If a building of some sort is required, a plain one costing about $10 will answer the purpose much better than an elaborate and more expensive affair.

A small amount of ice will not keep as well as a large quantity, and six two-horse loads is about the minimum quantity that should be stored for the family use. As the farmer can do the whole work himself, there is no reason why any farm should be deprived of this luxury to the house, and almost necessity for the profitable manipulation of milk and cream. Ice may be gathered with rude tools; the ordinary farmer has everything, unless it be two hooks to handle the cakes. These a common blacksmith can make out of a piece of round iron. The cross-cut saw, with one handle removed, will cut the ice. A full set of ice tools would cost $25, and would do for a neighborhood. They would make the work handier, but are not a necessity.

Make Home Pleasant.

How easy it is for the residents in large cities, especially for those whose position and wealth enable them to avail themselves of all the amenities of city life, to say constantly and didactically: "Young men, young men, stay on the farm;" and how largely does the life of just such people effect the conversation of a healthy young ruralist into a wheezy, billious, overworked, underpaid cit! The young people in the country point to such men—the city magnates—who can be counted by the score, as evidence of what can be done by plunging into city life, oblivious of the thousands and tens of thousands who grind along a weary existence in the hearts of these great cities, vegetating amidst squalor and poverty, in streets and alleys, where the free air of heaven and the glorious sunlight are unknown; or, to take more common cases, the thousands who live and die without ever having known, perhaps, the actual pangs of cold and hunger, but without ever having known the good health, the comfort and plenty, the fresh air and wholesome food a country life affords. And yet, withal, the tendency of the rural population to emigrate into the cities seems to continue and even to increase.

Does this not very often arise from the neglect of the parents to make the farm home a pleasant one? All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; and yet we fear the tendency of many a man, who, though reasonably prosperous, has had to frown upon anything that does not partake of money getting. Is not every little bit of finery begrudged to these young girls, whose love and affection is to be the solace of their parent's old age, but who are, after all, young girls still, and dearly love a gay ribbon or a pretty hat. Pleasant games of an evening in the family circle, a few books, flowers, pictures, and a determined effort on the part of all to try and enjoy life as they travel through it, in every innocent and enjoyable way, would do much toward reconciling the young folks to a farm life.

A Maine editor was paralyzed while sitting in church last Sunday, and an esteemed contemporary thinks the novelty of the situation was too much for him.

The average life of a boom, it is discovered, is only twenty days.

Steers of the Future.

Under this caption a writer in the *Country Gentleman* has the following speculations on the future cattle of some parts of the Western States:

"The astonishing increase of the milk breeds in Illinois is having a rather demoralizing effect on those of our farmers largely engaged in buying and fattening cattle. It has been their practice formerly to scour the country in their immediate neighborhoods, and pick up every year, and generally in the autumn months the surplus young stock—calves and yearlings—of their less forehanded neighbors, and since the common stock of the country had more or less short-horn blood, it was not a difficult thing to get together a bunch of steers which would turn off 1400 to 1500 each at ages past three years. But if the milk breeds go on increasing, the difficulty of such successful enterprises will be increased, and feeders will have to content themselves with the rough and bony steer of Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein parentage, or go to breeding short-horns themselves. And this may be the result in the end, and perhaps the most profitable one for the best feeders in the long run, since Mr. Gillette, the most successful breeder and feeder in the State, from the view of profitable beef production, a long time since found it impossible to obtain from others the right kind of material for making first-class beef-yielding and well-ripened cattle, and was compelled to go down to first principles and have every calf, raised and stall-fed and fattened by him, dropped on his premises. Feeders generally are coming to regard the Herfords with so much favor that in the course of three or four years they may become a conspicuous feature in the leading cattle markets, but the aversion to steers of the milk breed ancestry amounts to something like a passion, which time will lessen, if it does not destroy.

"In this connection it may be interesting to inquire whether the Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein, brought from cool and moist climates where they have been bred and fed for centuries on a special diet for a special purpose, will long continue to show the same milk-producing characteristics and gaunt and bony frames under a climate widely unlike, and when fed upon a diet radically and essentially different. The answer is, they will be likely to slowly accommodate themselves to their surroundings, and that the milk breed steer of 1885 to 1890 will differ as much and nearly in the same way from his brother of to-day as the short-horn grade differs from the steer of common cattle ancestry. However strong the dairy breeds may become in the corn and cattle counties, the beef races will always be stronger, and from whatever race spring the steers, the product of these regions will always have a good reputation as beeves."

To Rid Premises of Rats.

We like the following suggestions of the *Scientific American* concerning these vermin, that occasionally over-run the farm buildings, eating and wasting the contents of cellars and granaries:—

To clean them out make whitewash yellow with copperas and cover the stones and rafters with it. In every crevice in which a rat may tread put crystals of copperas, and scatter the same in corners of the floor. The result will be a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given the cellar as a purifier, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon have them out. These precautions joined to the service of a good cat will prove as good a rat-exterminator as the chemist can provide. Never allow rats to be poisoned in the dwelling, they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance.

Grange Paragraphs.

It is in the grange, as in every organization, that the few must take the lead, and too often there is a feeling of complaint that the burden is imposed on the few. This is the wrong view of the whole matter. It is the fewest number of men who are qualified by nature to stand in the front rank and be leaders of men. There is required not only executive ability, but the test of genius—invention. There is needed a perception of what is best to be done, and talent to carry these out successfully. Usually the best success follows where the thinker and worker join hands and work for a common end. But let all things be done in harmony.

If the farmers ever expect to obtain relief from the unjust burdens they are compelled to bear for others, they must do it through their own efforts, they must become thoroughly organized, and educate themselves to understand what it is that oppresses them, what the burdens are, what ones are unjust or unreasonable, and to whom they of right belong, and how to change them. We must learn what justice is, and how to meet it; we must learn how to equalize and distribute properly the blessings and burdens of government. And unless you do learn this, and take the necessary steps in the right direction for an equitable distribution, you will never get it, for just as long as you trust your all in the hands of politicians and political tricksters, and you remain idle and inactive as you have done, just so long will matters grow worse, and your burdens increase, and your privilege be curtailed. Hence the great necessity of grange work, in educating ourselves to understand the great questions with which we have to deal, and in which we are so deeply interested; and unless we take hold of them like men and act wisely and co-operatively we will always be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water.

When we consider that the main purpose of the grange organization is to promote the interest of the farmer, the surprise is that every farmer whom the grange would consider worthy does not become an active member of the fraternity. Yet, singularly enough, we find in every neighborhood farmers who are as vigorous opponents as the worst-injured middlemen. They decide on false premises, or rather without any knowledge of what they condemn. It is wasted time to explain or argue with these men. They know too much to be taught.

One grand feature of the grange, which in our consideration of its advantages we generally overlook, is the encouragement and facilities it gives to prevent litigation. More than half the law suits come from farmers. Sometimes a lawsuit is like any other mean disease, comes in spite of you, and must be met. But the grange inculcates the doctrine that a bad compromise is better than a good law suit. It suggests to settle difficulties by arbitration. A tribunal in the grange gives every assurance of a speedy and equitable settlement without expense. This one fact ought to make the order popular among farmers. It has not only settled many disputes, but has avoided the causes of controversy.

There is a silly argument among some persons who oppose the grange after this style: Virtue, truth, upright dealing, the prosecution of a legitimate business does not seek to hide itself under cover of darkness or a pass-word. Therefore, the declaration of principles and purposes of the order is a pretence and a sham—or to condense the thought, "they love darkness because their deeds are evil." We have called the argument silly. It deserves a more approbrious epithet. However bad men may be—and the men who make the objection seem to judge others by their own standard—they do not take their wives and daughters to places that are not above suspicion. Indeed, the mothers, wives and daughters would be the first to pronounce against the grange if it were not all it claims to be.

The grange has been in practical operation about six years. That the period has been six years of continued progress is evident to any one who will take the pains to examine and compare. But there are two things patrons have yet to learn, and the learning of which seems to come by the harvest. The one is the breaking loose from long established custom, when successful experiment, the most intelligent judgement and applied science sanction the change. The other is, confidence. Farmers have for so long a time been accustomed to paddle their own canoes—to take no chances in co-operative schemes, that they look with distrust and suspicion on every proposition at variance with their preconceived notions and practices. Perhaps this is all well enough. But one of the missions of the grange is to build up confidence when confidence is due, and by getting out of the old ruts, improve with the times

How He Died.

The recent hanging of Swift Runner, an Indian murderer, at Fort Saskatchewan, Canada, was in a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. A gallows had been built out of doors, so that the Indians could see the execution; but when the officers and prisoner arrived at the spot it was found that most of the scaffold had been used for firewood by the half-frozen crowd. Swift Runner complacently warmed himself by the fire while the gallows was being repaired. When everything else was in readiness the nervous hangman said he had forgotten to bring a strap to fasten the prisoner's arms and legs. He offered to save further trouble by killing himself with a tomahawk, but his proposition was rejected, and he ate a hearty meal of pemmican with the noose around his neck, while the messenger was bringing a strap. A priest attempted to give him spiritual consolation, but he said that the white man's whiskey had ruined him, and he couldn't believe in the white man's God. He preferred a death dance by his own people, and while they were performing it he was hanged.

A citizen of Boston recently took to a drug store a sentence written by Rev. Joseph Cook, by mistake for his physician's prescription, and the prescription clerk worked four hours in a vain attempt to put it up.

The Southern editors spell it Gnashville, and it makes the Nashville editors so mad that constant reports are sent abroad of thunderstorms raging in that city.

When the ground is not in good condition in Ohio for robbing graves there are powder-mill explosions to fill up the gap and keep her people up to the mark.

The women of this country are about to organize a general protest against the unnecessary habit of embazoning their ages on tombstones.

Tennyson at Home.

If he had been fonder of and more familiar with drawing-rooms, he would have looked trimmer, neater and younger than he does now. But I dare say he is satisfied with Alfred Tennyson just as he is, for self-satisfaction is one of his conspicuous traits. He is a charming poet, but by no means a charming man, unless to a very small circle of intimates and admirers.

He belongs to a tuneful family. His father was George Clayton Tennyson, a Lincolnshire clergyman, and more remarkable for size and physical energy than intellectual gifts; but several of his brothers—there were twelve children in all—were clever verse-makers at a very early age, and he seems, therefore, to have come honestly by his singing qualities. He is not, as many bards have been, a child of the people. He is of renowned lineage, and prides himself upon it, even if he does strike occasional democratic strains as in "Locksley Hall." He claims to be, and is, no doubt, descended from the ancient Norman family of D'Eneycourt, his uncle, Charles Tennyson having gone so far as to ask permission to add D'Eneycourt to his name, which he obtained, and was made snobbishly happy thereby.

The Tennyson children seem to have had very decided scribbling tendencies. By some it is indeed asserted that the whole dozen of them wrote stories and rhymes in the parsonage at Somersly, so that nothing better could be expected than that one of them should prove a celebrated poet. The three eldest sons graduated at Cambridge. Frederick won the prize for a Greek poem; Alfred, in his twentieth year, received the chancellor's medal for "Timbuctoo"—a poem of some 300 blank verse lines, and about the same time the twain published for private circulation a smalll volume entitled "Poems by Two Brothers." Charles, the other brother, assumed orders, was made Vicar of Gransby, and on inheriting a handsome estate through his paternal grandmother, took her family name, Turner. Ample means prevented him from inky continuance; but Frederic, when he was past forty published a collection of poems, "Days and Hours."

Tennyson in his mode of composition is the very reverse of rapid or insipid. He wreaks himself on expression, spending hours sometimes on a single line. As an example, he is reported to have written "Come into the Garden, Maud," in his poem of "Maud" entirely over fifty times. No poet has ever worked harder or more faithfully, and he never assumes to do anything in a fine frenzy, which indeed he censures and ridicules as a pretence of mediocre minds. He holds that genius can accomplish nothing without work; that everything famous in literature is the result of great labor. His tastes are domestic. He is fond of home and family, though he is likewise fond of nature, taking many long, solitary rambles on the Isle of Wight, where he has lived ever since his marriage, making studies of earth and sky to be used in his poems.

He may be pronounced very professional. Nobody admires his poetry more than himself, and he is very much addicted to talk about it. He does not sink the shop when he has anybody to listen to him whom he imagines to be appreciative.

Tennyson is a genuine type of John Bull. He has virtues and defects inextricably mixed, and one of his defects is inexcusable rudeness; another is prodigious egotism. He is an illustrious poet, but he is full to the lips of vanity, and is capable on small provocation of becoming a colossal bore.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Man Awake Twelve Years.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Feb'y 3.—Thomas McElrath has for a number of years lived about a mile west of this village. He is a farmer in fair circumstances, and also a cultivator of berries. The strange peculiarity of McElrath is that for nearly twelve years he has not slept a wink. He tried everything to woo the drowsy god, but all to no purpose. Medicines of all kinds were unavailing, and the sleepless berry-grower of Marlborough was the wonder for miles around. A few years ago an account of this remarkable case was published, and was copied by newspapers throughout the land. McElrath at the time offered a large sum of money to any person who would make him sleep. He received offers and advice through the mails from patent medicine venders and leading physicians in the United States and Canada. One San Francisco man was positive he could "fix him," but he didn't. The long, weary nights passed on, month after month, but McElrath slept not. Some persons insinuated that he slumbered and was not aware of the fact. His family and neighbors sat up night after night and watched, but not a wink of sleep did Thomas have. The fact that McElrath remained in good health, and gained instead of lost flesh, and continued to work hard daily throughout the summer season, was something that philosophers and physicians alike could not explain. McElroth was indeed a phenomenon, and his case without a parallel. He was positive that he did not sleep, and investigation showed this to be the case. But his hours of wakefulness came to an ending on Friday night of last week, when, for the first time in over eleven years, he slept one long, delicious sleep, and awoke on the following morning refreshed and happy. Words were inadequate to express his feelings both of surprise and pleasure. Since then he has slept naturally every night, and to all present appearances he will not lack for the necessary sleep hereafter. McElrath was born in the north of Ireland. He is a rigid Presbyterian, and for many years an attendant of the Marlborough First Presbyterian church.

In the *North American Review* for February the first article by Cardinal Manning, and treats of the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to modern society. The eminent author does not undertake to discuss the broad question of the relations of the Church to the State in general—whether the one is subordinate to the other—but simply essays to determine "what can be and what ought to be the relations between the Church in the nineteenth century and the political society of the world in the nineteenth century." Cardinal Manning is perhaps the most uncomprimising champion of Papal prerogative in the whole English-speaking world, and this candid and able exposition of the principles actuating the politico-ecclesiastical practice of Rome will be read with profit both by her friends and by her opponents. Ex-Senator Howe contributes a pungent article entitled "The Third Term." He turns to ridicule the fears that have been expressed by sundry organs of popular opinion, lest by electing Gen. Grant to a third term of office our Republican institutions should be overturned, and "the empire" established. The article is essentially an effort to show that in the "Springer Resolution," adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington in 1875, which denounced as dangerous to our free institutions any departure from the precedent set by Washington when he declined a third term in the presidency, are comprised "a grave indictment of the Federal Constitution, a gross libel upon its farmers, a base counterfeit of our political history, and a wanton insult to our common sense." Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen makes a very effective reply to M. de Lesseps' article on the American interoceanic Canal. The advantages of a canal with locks over a canal *a niveau* are pointed out, and the French engineer's objections to a locked canal shown to be futile. George Augustus Sala contributes an entertaining article entitled "Now and Then in America," "now" being this present year of grace, and "then" 1863, the third year of our Civil War. "The Emancipation Proclamation," by James C. Welling, is a calm, judicial review of the crowning act of President Lincoln's administration. The considerations which forced Mr. Lincoln to issue that memorable proclamation as a measure of political expediency are convincingly set forth. The author furthermore learnedly discusses the legal effect of the proclamation, its constitutionality, etc. In his opinion the validity of the edict was not derived from law or constitution; the act "moved above law in the plane of statecraft;" it was a *coup d'etat*, and its justification is to be found in its end, which was the *salus populi*. The book notices of this number of the *Review* are from the pen of M. W. Hazeltine.

The *Review* is for sale by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

A well filled nursery is a perfect babel.

NOTICE TO

IRON MEN!!

—:o:—

VALUABLE

Iron Ore Mines for Sale.

—:o:—

These Mines are in Marion township, about four miles

EAST OF BELLEFONTE,

on Jacksonville road, and about three miles from the Railroad at

CURTIN STATION.

The Ore is of the

VERY BEST QUALITY

of Pipe Ore, and mines are easy of access, and easily worked. There is a good location at the mines for the

Erection of Machinery

and plenty of

WATER TO WASH THE ORE.

There is also on the land about

FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD.

The land is valuable for

FARMING PURPOSES.

Inquire of ELIAS ZIMMERMAN,
12-4 3t. Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Mr. E. R. Chambers has been unanimously elected an active member of the Cresson Literary Society of the Pennsylvania State College.

L. L. SPAFFORD, President,
12-4 3t. H. L. CALDER, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John D. Lieb and E. M. Sturdevant, and since the decease of John D. Lieb by his administrator David M. Lieb, under the firm name of John D. Lieb & Co., was on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E. M. Sturdevant, and all demands on the same to be presented to him for payment.

E. M. STURDEVANT,
D. M. LIEB, Adm'r.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the same place under the name of Phœnix Planing Mill Company. 12-4 3t. E. M. STURDEVANT.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Theo. S. Christ and John I. Thompson, Jr., under the firm name of Christ & Thompson, was on the first day of January, A. D. 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be left in the hands of John I. Thompson, Jr., who will collect the accounts, and all demands against the firm should be presented to him for payment

THEO. S. CHRIST,
Lemont, Pa. JOHN I. THOMPSON, Jr.

The business will be continued at same place, Lemont, Centre Co., Pa., by the undersigned.
12-4 3t. JOHN I. THOMPSON, Jr.

Tinware.

What's in a Name?

E. A. SMITH, TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Insurance.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength nd security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "it is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

3

Lumber.

P.B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

LUMBER

AND ALL KINDS OF

Building Material.

MILLS AT SNOW SHOE. YARD AT BELLEFONTE 10-16 1y

Planing Mill.

Henry W. Foutz,

(Successor to McClallan & Speer)

PROPRIETOR OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash

Doors,

Sidings.

Floorings,

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stairs

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads,

Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

HENRY W. FOUTZ,

10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN, DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family ceipes. 6 1 1y

Valuable Farm For Sale

— IN —

UNION TOWNSHIP,

Within Four Miles of Unionville Station, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, a Good High way from the Farm to the Station, containing

EIGHTY ACRES

— OF —

Red Shale Land,

Sixty Acres under a Good State of Cultivation, and balance Timbered. It is one of the

Best Fruit Farms

to be found in this part of the country, and has a large number of FINE APPLE and PEACH TREES in bearing condition. There is a

NEVER FAILING SPRING

on the farm, the water of which is brought to the house and barn. There is n the farm a

Good Two-Story House,

newly plastered, containing Nine Rooms; a GOOD BARN, ICE HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE, and other necessary outbuildings.

PR : : :

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Huntingdon's ghost turns out to be a large dog.

—The glass works boom is going steadily onward.

—The livery stables in t wn had a boom last week.

—Hayden's "Creation" at the Opera House, Feb. 26th.

—The *Watchman's* Centre Hall wedding story was slightly colored.

—Sechler's groceries are acknowledged to be the purest in the county.

—Mr. E. R. Wolf, of Penn township, will remove to Nebraska in the spring.

—Read the Auditor's Report, which will be found in this issue of the REPUBLICAN.

—Engle Clock, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in the room under Opera House.

—A snow slide from the depot last Friday scared two little boys pretty near to death.

—The cold weather made it advisable for those who possess them to again resurrect their ulsters.

—Tyrone's new iron bridge, which spans the Bald Eagle creek at that place, has at last been completed.

—The snow storm last week was the cause of infusing new life into every kind of business hereabouts.

—The late cold and blustering weather puts the ground hog up another notch. He is a wise "animile."

—Ice men were busy the latter part of last week. We saw several loads of fine-looking ice brought in from Coleville.

—It is announced that a shooting match for a pair of target rifles will take place at the Fair grounds on Feb. 20th.

—Mr. Thomas Twitmire has gone into the saddler business in the shop formerly occupied by Baney & Bartley, on High street.

—Cook and Fry are the new proprietors of the Newport *News*. They ought to be able to dish things up to suit the popular taste.

—"Go to the 'D' for your fuel" says an exchange. Now, we'd like to know just what that means. It sounds significant to say the least.

—The music-loving people of this section are looking forward with eager expectation to Miss Onmacht's concert, to be given on the 26th.

—Mifflintown, Juniata county, has a new journal—the Juniata *Herald*. It is Republican in politics, and the first number makes a good appearance.

—It don't make any difference whether Eddison's light is a success or not, Sechler will continue to sell the best groceries in centre county.

—Bug-blisters will be advertised shortly. A medical journal says that potato bugs, dried and crushed, make good blisters. It will kill the bugs, anyway.

—The boys ought to be satisfied with the weather of last week. It furnished them both skating and coasting, and an opportunity to steal pung rides.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gilmore, of this place, are sorrowing over the death of their eldest child, Lulu, which occured at Tyrone, on Saturday evening, Jan. 31st.

—The resignation of Prof. Calder, as President of the State College, has been accepted. It is thought that State Superintendent Wickersham will be his successor.

—Blair county scores the first snake story for 1880, a copperheard having been killed up there a few days ago. It was feeling pretty good, and gave its captors a lively tussle.

—The clerkship of Mr. Penn Bigony at the Bush House terminated last week. Penn's headquarters are now at the Brockerhoff, where he would be pleased to meet his old friends.

—Prof. Smith, of the State College, met with a painful accident one day last week while experimenting with chemicals. The chemicals took fire burning three of his fingers very severely.

—Tramps will not trouble the officials of the Dauphin county almshouse much. Every tramp who applies at that institution for a meal is required to break stone for two hours to work up an appetite.

—Lawyer Heinle cheated us out of a good local last Friday by getting out of the way just in season to escape being run over by a horse and cutter. It was a close shave, though, his hat having been knocked off.

Economy at the Water Works.

A great many of our people have noticed with pleasure the efforts being made by the Bellefonte Council to reduce expenses at our water works, but no doubt there are many who are not aware of the extent of this good work. We have, for the information of our readers, taken pains to gather some items that will no doubt interest our tax payers. On the third day of January, 1879, the force pumps now in use were put in by W. P. Duncan & Co. These pumps are propelled by water, so, of course, reduce the expense from what it was before. But since then a great reduction has been effected in the consumption of coal, expenses of engineer, etc. By consulting the books of the Snow Shoe Railroad Co. we find that the expense for coal for each month, from Jan. 1, 1879, to February 1, 1880, is as follows:

January, 1879	$75 65
February	43 73
March	36 12
April	32 27
May	31 35
June	28 49
July	51 47
August	41 76
September	22 88
October	22 88
November	16 12
December	20 36
January, 1880	17 25

On April 1st, 1879, the Council appointed Mr. William Shortlidge chairman of the Water Committee. It will be noticed that from that time a still further reduction in expenses for coal has been effected, except the month of July, when a great amount of water was used in sprinkling streets, necessitating more use of steam. On October 3, 1879, Mr. Ryan, the present engineer, was appointed, and again we notice a great reduction. Compare Jan., 1879, with Jan., 1880, being a reduction for that one month alone of $58.37. The aggregate cost of coal for the first three months of 1879 was $155.50. It will be seen by the table above that the cost of coal for the first three months of this year can not exceed $52.00, making a difference in favor of the present management of $103.50, and a corresponding saving to the tax payers.

It is alleged by the water committee that one reason for the great coal bill during the first part of 1879 was the fact that much water leaked out of the pipes, the loss of which had to be made up by the greater use of steam. And, perhaps, in justice we should say that this great leakage occurred before our present superintendent of water pipes, Cyrus Strickland, was elected, which event occurred on the first Monday of April, 1879. After this date the cost of fuel steadily decreased until July, when the amount used in sprinkling the streets again increased the cost. Again examine our table, and it will be seen that the cost of coal for the four months that the present engineer, Mr. Ryan, has been in charge (he having taken the position on the 3d of last October) is $76.74, only 99 cents more than for the one month of January, 1879. Any tax payer that desires to take the trouble can verify these figures, and as figures will not lie, they speak volumes for the present efficient management. There are many other items of saving which we might mention, such as a reduction in engineer's wages, the cost of oil, the wear and tear of machinery, all of which are in equal ratio to the saving in fuel. There has also been great saving in every department of our borough government, of which we may speak at another time. But the above will show to our people that we have at present a board of councilmen that are working faithfully in the interest of the people, and as we are now on the eve of another election, we would urge that the electors use care and judgment in selecting men to fill the vacancies that will occur, that good business men be selected that the present very acceptable condition of affairs may continue.

—Those holding Bald Eagle Valley bonds, maturing July 1, 1881, are notified that the same will be paid at maturity, or they may, at the option of the holder, be exchanged, par for par, until the first day of April, 1880, for the first mortgage six per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, issued in registered form, dated January 1, 1880, due in thirty years.

—Out of four men who were conversing on the corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets, Saturday afternoon, three had bald pates. A February zephyr that swept around the corner disclosed this fact.

—Rev. Hewitt, of the Episcopal church, preached at Valentines' Forge on Sunday afternoon.

—To-day is Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

A Word to Landlords.

As soon as any movement for the establishment of a new industry in this place gets well under way, and it begins to look as though the scheme would be put through, the landlords immediately kill it by an advance in rents. At least this has been the experience in the past, and unless landlords can be prevailed upon to turn over a new leaf, and offer inducements for capital to locate here, instead of driving them away by threatening to charge mechanics ruinous prices for rents, it will be the experience in the future. When the car works were erected here, landlords and everybody else who had a house to dispose of, thinking only of individual gain, and with no thought for the welfare of the community, lost no time in establishing high rents, and even if the works had been put in operation, mechanics would have found it next to impossible to live and provide for their families. A few years ago some gentlemen visited Bellefonte to see what the prospects were for starting a toy manufactory, but on being informed of the unjust rents demanded by property holders, immediately abandoned the project, knowing full well that day laborers could not afford it. And now that we have assurances that the glass works are soon to be put in active operation, these men show a disposition to repeat the same mistake. High rents is one of the most serious obstacles that those intending to establish manufactories have to contend with, and if the landlords of Bellefonte desire to crowd out and weaken every enterprise of this kind, let them continue to pursue the same illiberal course that they have in the past.

—We find the following startling announcement in the last issue of the *Watchman*:

> The agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Reading, has notified farmers attending markets with their legs tied. The fine for the offence runs from ten to fifty dollars.

Now this is a fine state of affairs. When farmers attempt to establish the custom of going to market with their legs tied together, it's about time the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to "Animals" looked into the matter. The spectacle of a brawny farmer hobbling about with his legs tied up and flapping his wings, detracts not a little from the noble profession, and Reading farmers ought to be ashamed of themselves. But possibly the *Watchman* has made another stagger at it.

—If you doubt that the Garman House is one of the most popular hotels in Bellefonte, or Centre county, call in some day for dinner during court, and your doubts will be dispelled. You will find the large dining room crowded with guests, and when you gaze upon the long tables and note the goodly variety of substantial eatables you will not wonder at it. People rush to this hotel because they know they will receive a warm welcome, and the best of attention. Mr. Garman is an old hotelist, and allows no one to depart from his house dissatisfied

—We have heard some complaint made of late in regard to the unruly conduct of the boys attending the public schools. The principal charge is that of snow balling every body who passes by the building, both men and women, old and young, and indulging in improper language. The boys ought to know that such conduct is disrespectful and unmanly, and liable to get them into trouble.

—We find the following in a late issue of the Lock Haven *Journal*: "We are informed that a specimen of iron ore from the farm in Nittany Valley has been sent to England for examination by English capitalists. It is thought that Bessimer steel can be made from it. If this is found to be the case, a movement will be made towards developing this valuable mineral."

—Those who ride out in sleighs or pungs should not be without bells. A sleigh runs along very smoothly, and with very little noise on good snow, and without a string of bells to ring out a warning, pedestrians are liable to be run over on the crossings, especially at night.

—Tyrone, it is said, expects to become ere long the location of the largest iron and steel works in the United States. This is a pretty good sized expectation, to say the least, and we wouldn't advise the landlords of that place to raise their rents just yet.

—Mr. Walter S. Nichols, a carpenter of this place, has gone to Altoona, with his family, where he expects to reside in the future. Mr. Nichols is a good carpenter, and we doubt not will succeed well in his new home.

—The merry jingle of the sleigh bells was heard in all directions last week. The young people are bound to have all the fun they can while the opportunity lasts.

A Fatal Sleigh Ride.

A frightful accident occurred at West Milton, a quarter of a mile from Milton proper, on Thursday evening of last week, whereby one young lady was instantly killed, and others seriously injured. A dispatch to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:—

As the Catawissa accommodation train going east was about to cross Hoffman's crossing, within about one hundred and fifty yards of the depot, it ran into a two-horse sled, containing nine young ladies and gentlemen. Miss Sue Benage, who sat on the front seat, was instantly killed. John Sheule was fatally injured, his skull being fractured and left arm broken. He is now insensible, and there are no hopes of his recovery. Thomas Criswell sustains two severe flesh wounds above the left eye and on the left arm. The remaining six escaped unhurt. One of the horses was also killed and the other so badly hurt that he was shot. The young folks were in the heighth of merriment, on their way to the Sunday-school teachers' institute, and heard no alarm whistle given by the coming train. Whether the engineer gave the proper signal or not is unknown. The people living about there, however, say that no one heard any signal. It is hardly possible, however, that some indication would not be given when both crossing a prominent country road and nearing a station.

—An aged weather prophet over the mountain, so we are informed, prophesied several weeks ago, that on the 3d of February we should have a heavy snow storm, followed by a cold snap. He also prophesies two more fierce snow storms, one this month and one in March. Between him and the ground-hog we shall have some seasonable weather, yet.

—A large number of commercial travelers have visited Bellefonte during the past two or three weeks. The merchants of Bellefonte sell more goods, agents tell us, than are sold in any other town in the State of the same size, and commercial men all over the country are fast finding it out.

—A musical convention, commencing Feb. 16th, and closing Saturday evening, Feb. 21st, with a grand concert, will be held at Pine Grove Mills, to be conducted by Prof. J. A. Weaver. The object of the convention is to raise funds to purchase an organ for the Lutheran church of that place.

—A number of young ladies of this place, not to be outdone by their sister towns, braced up their courage, and gave a leap-year party on Monday evening last. The scene of the gathering, we believe, was the residence of Mr. Thomas Burnside. Bellefonte will now wheel into line.

—A man, in attempting to drive up Ridge street from Linn, one night last week, struck the corner of the sidewalk, and came very near having a smash up. After a first-class accident occurs at this place, perhaps the borough authorities will be induced to erect a street lamp.

—A protracted meeting was held in Waddle's school house, Buffalo Run, last week, conducted by Rev. Bowse. Much interest was manifested in the meetings, and a large number were converted.

—"Now there is a cigar that I can enjoy," said a traveler in the Bush House reading room the other night, as he held up one of Harry Green's cigars that he had just lighted.

—The loss of a pocket-book containing $45 in greenbacks and some valuable papers, is what makes Mr. Fred Zettle, of Spring Mills feel uncomfortable.

—The Pleasant Gap band is improving fast. The band recently gave a concert at Howard, and the people of that town speak highly of the music.

—A man, whose name we did not learn, was thrown from a sleigh on Allegheny street, last Wednesday. He struck in a snow heap, and was not injured.

—Jacob C. Walker, tax-collector of Boggs township, called on us last week. Mr. Walker is one of our soundest Republicans and a faithful officer.

—We counted thirty-seven boys hanging on to one farmer's sled one day last week, and about as many more trying to find something to hang to.

—Fred Sands is now employed at Baney's bakery, Bishop street. Fred is a good baker, and will give satisfaction anywhere.

—Millheim wants more room to bury her dead, and there is talk of extending the limits of the cemetery at that place.

—Mr. R. L. Erhard has finished his boot and shoe manufactory, on High street, and is now ready for business.

—Wedding and party invitations, ball programmes, etc., newest styles, neatly printed at this office.

—Mr. Oscar Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, is at present on a visit to his sister in this place, Mrs. J. H. Myers.

—Some "horrid brute" has discovered that the difference between a woman and an umbrella is that there are times when you can shut up an umbrella. So we must conclude that a woman cannot be shut up, which we agree to, in one case at least. If she is a customer of Sechler & Co. you cannot shut her up from sounding his praise on all occasions; she will be sure to tell all her neighbors that Sechler & Co. sell the best groceries and meat that she can get. No other place she ever traded at can equal this famous grocery for good, pure, first-class goods, and every one that knows will admit that no housekeeper can say too much in praise of the excellent quality of their goods, and the gentlemanly manner in which they deal with their customers. Call and see them.

—The Philipsburg *Journal* relates the following:—"A peddler recently visited Morrisdale Mines to dispose of his wares. A practical joker, to frighten him, demanded to see his license and when the peddler answered that he was not possessed of such a document, the joker started with him before a "Justice," but on the way compromised with his innocent victim for sixteen dollars. But the peddler discovering that his captor was not a constable, in turn had him arrested, and the affair ended in the "joker" being fined $40.85 cents, or go to jail. He chose the former."

—Mr. William Moyer, formerly a clerk in Sechler's store at this place, now a brakeman on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, had two fingers of his right hand badly mangled while coupling cars one day last week. It was early in the morning, and the draw-head being very cold and frosty, his glove stuck firmly to it, and he was unable to withdraw his hand in season to prevent the accident.

—At a meeting of Town Council on Monday night of last week the finance committee reported the following receipts from January 5th to February 2nd:—On duplicate of 1875, $10.75; 1876, $77.50; 1878, $729.15; 1879, $1,283.47. The total receipts to date are as follows: On duplicate of 1875, $11,552.42; 1876, $12,375.45; 1878, $12,547.90; 1879, $1,283.47.

—The *Watchman* is bound to mix its personal intelligence. Last week Harry Hicks was surprised to learn from that paper that he had been sojourning in Chester Co. It was Mrs. K., not Harry, the latter having been at home all the time, attending strictly to business.

—Mr. John Laurie, of Bridgton, N. J., brother of Rev. Laurie, of this place, died on Thursday of last week. Rev. Laurie attended the funeral on Monday, in consequence of which there were no services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

—Mr. D. S. Maynard, whom many of our citizens will remember as one of the compilers of "Industries and Institutions of Centre County," published at this office in '78, has launched a new weekly paper at Clayton, N. J., called the *Enterprise*.

—We wouldn't advise any of our readers to invest in the 27-cent dictionaries now being advertised. If you do, don't expect to receive an article worth any more than 27 cents, because you will be disappointed.

—The thermometer registered fifteen degrees below zero last Thursday morning at seven o'clock in one or two places about town, colder by twelve degrees than any weather we have had before this winter.

—Clergymen living in towns along the Pennsylvania railroad are trying to build up a sentiment against the running of Sunday trains on that road. We doubt very much if they can succeed in their object.

—We are pleased to learn that Dr. Stuart, of Burnside twp., whose hand was cut off by a circular saw several weeks ago, is able to be about his business once more.

—The work train of the B. E. V. division passed over the road on Thursday last, gathering up the loose railroad iron and repairing the track.

—People in Centre Hall have a habit of giggling in church. At least we judge they do from an item in the last issue of the *Reporter*.

—Yes, the Maine affair is settled, and it is also settled that Sechler & Co. keep the finest grocery establishment in Centre county.

—The discovery of oil near Luthersburg, Clearfield county, has created considerable excitement in that locality.

—Mr. Jacob M. Harter, living near Millheim, announces his intention of trying his luck in Kansas next spring

—Mr. J. R. Askew, of this place, visited relatives in Altoona last week.

—Maple syrup and buckwheat cakes will be along directly.

—Louis Valet, of Osceola, whose wife eloped with a man by the name of Enas James, traced the couple to Philipsburg, this county. James, rather than give up the ship, offered to buy the woman for $150, which proposition was accepted by Valet, who pocketed the cash and went off satisfied.

—Be it Blaine or Grant—third term or not—Sechler & Co. will keep right on selling the best and purest groceries to be found in this region. Politics cannot prevent it.

—Use Kidney-Wort and rejoice in health. One package makes six quarts of Medicine.

—Our stock of woolens for the spring and summer season of 1880 just received. Leave your orders now. Respectfully,
MONGTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D.,
Physician in charge.
O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees.
S. H. SMITH, }
11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

Sale Register.

Persons having their bills printed at the REPUBLICAN office will secure notice of sale free of charge in this column.

February 25.—At the residence of L. M. Cochler, in Boggs twp., on Marsh Creek, cows, young cattle, hay, and farming implements.

March 4th.—On the premises of the late William G. Thompson, College twp., horses, cows, young cattle, farming wagons and tools, and household furniture.

February 17th.—At the residence of Adam Swartz, one mile east of Rock Forge, work horses, cows, young cattle, farm wagons and tools, and household furniture. Also wheat in ground.

March 23d.—Sale of personal property in Patton township.

March 18.—At the residence of Frank Stover, Boalsburg, work horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, swine, farm wagons, sleighs carriages, farming implements and household furniture.

PRIVATE SALES.—William D. Smith will sell at private sale a valuable farm of 80 acres in Union twp. Good buildings on premises.

Elias Zimmerman, at Curtin's station, a farm on which there is a valuable ore mine and 50 acres of wood. P. O. address, Milesburg.

A. S. Tipton, Marsh Creek, farm on which there is 2,000,000 feet of oak and pine timber, saw-mill, etc. P O address, Howard.

For further information in regard to above see advertisements in another column.

DIED.

COOK.—At Hublersburg, on the 31st ult, William Cook, son of John C. and Henrietta Carner, aged 9 years and 2 months.
"It is well."—2 Kings, 4:26.

PURDUE.—On Jan. 4th Mrs. Elizabeth Purdue, at the residence of her son, Thomas G., aged 86 years and 6 days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Purdue died at the residence of her son Thomas G. Purdue, in Benner township, on the evening of January 4th. She was a daughter of Jacob Brower, a soldier of the revolution, who immigrated from Holland to the province of Pennsylvania and settled in that part of the colony now Montgomery Co., where, on the 18th of January, 1784, the subject of this sketch was born. While yet an infant, her parents removed to Centre county, and located at or near Centre Furnace, and in this county she resided through her long pilgrimage of 86 years and 6 days.

Her posterity is nine children, fifty grand children, seventy-seven great-grand children and one great-great-grand child.

Descended from ancestors of great energy and endurance, she had, by inheritance, a robust constitution and a mind firm and decisive, which bent only under the weight of many years. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which communion she lived until called to the communion of saints above. She will long be remembered as a true christian, affectionate and sympathizing and a loving mother and friend.

On Tuesday, January 27th, her mortal remains were interred in the family burying ground; and above that dear aged friend, be this epitaph—so full of holy hope—engraved "In Peace."

Lewistown papers please copy. J.M. B.

The Markets.

February 10, 1880.

The snow has revived business, and last Friday was considered a field day in Bellefonte.

GRAIN.—The deliveries of wheat have done the average during the past week, and the market continues firm at our quotations.

At Philadelphia Amber wheat, $1.45@$1.46. Rye, 90c. Corn 57c. Oats, 46c. @ 47c. Cloverseed 8c. @ 9¼c. per pound.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 30
Amber wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chicken per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	16
Potatoes per bushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	6
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	